



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-060
Friday
27 March 1992

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-060

CONTENTS

27 March 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Secretary Attends Talks on African Crises	[Dar es Salaam Radio]	1
SADCC Bulletin Notes Region's Need for Maize	[KNA]	1
African Development Bank Buys 4 BCCI Banks	[AFP]	1

CENTRAL AFRICA

Gabon

Libreville, Port Gentil 'Dead Cities' From Strike	[Libreville Radio]	2
---	--------------------	---

Rwanda

President Habyarimana Talks With Zairian Governor	[Kigali Radio]	2
President, Party Chiefs Discuss Transition Accord	[Kigali Radio]	2
Rebels Renew Attack on Civilian Border Camp	[Kigali Radio]	2

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

OLF Accused of Looting Coffee, Killing Workers	[Addis Ababa Radio]	3
Oromo Group on Reconstruction; Tamirat Comments	[ENA]	3

Kenya

Commissioner Seeks UN Aid for Ethiopian Refugees	[KNA]	4
--	-------	---

Tanzania

Prime Minister Stresses Defending Constitution	[Dar es Salaam Radio]	4
CCM Official: Party Membership 'Open for All'	[Dar es Salaam Radio]	4

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister Returns From South Asia Tour	[SAPA]	5
Minister Denies Negotiations on 'Existence' of MK	[Johannesburg TV]	5
Labor Party Rejects Proposed Transition Councils	[Johannesburg Radio]	5
KwaZulu Assembly Assails Government Over Codesa	[Johannesburg Radio]	6
Lebowa's Ramodike on Protection of Chieftainship	[SAPA]	6
Rudolph Explains AWB Land Claims, Insurrection	[London International]	6
Ciskei Confirms Resignation of Former Commander	[Umtata Radio]	7
Inkatha Welcomes Sisulu Call To Drop Sanctions	[SAPA]	7
ANC Chides National Peace Committee Chairman	[SAPA]	8
ANC Reemphasizes Peace Commitment	[Umtata Radio]	8
Peace Committee Chairman Responds	[SAPA]	8
ANC's Mandela Interviewed on Sanctions, Codesa	[RAPPORT 22 Mar]	8
South African, Namibian Press Review for 27 Mar	[THE STAR, etc.]	11

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

CCPM Outlines Troops' Demobilization Procedure	[Luanda Radio]	13
Troops Urged To Return to Confinement Areas	[Luanda Radio]	13
Presidency Denies Plot To Assassinate Savimbi	[Maputo Radio]	13
FAPLA General on Joint Chiefs of Staff Meeting	[Luanda Radio]	13
UNITA General on Savimbi Assassination Plot	[Voice of the Black Cockerel]	14
* Minister Discusses Debt to Former USSR	[Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 28 Feb]	17
* Emergency Meeting: Armed Assaults at Airport	[Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 29 Feb]	17

Madagascar

Premier Decrees National Forum Decisions Binding	[Paris International]	18
National Forum Postponed Following Grenade Attack	[AFP]	18

Mozambique

* 'Massive' Desertions From Renamo Reported [Maputo Radio]	18
* Renamo Reportedly Still Occupies Nampula Town [NOTICIAS 10 Feb]	19
* Socioeconomic Status of Niassa Town Described [DOMINGO 2 Feb]	20
* Great Britain Finances Maputo Port Projects [NOTICIAS 11 Feb]	22
* German Group To Assist Small Businesses [DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE 4 Feb]	22

Namibia

Proposals Formulated for Walvis Bay Administration [Johannesburg Radio]	23
---	----

Seychelles

Opposition Leader on Current Political Situation [London International]	23
---	----

Swaziland

Pudemo Acknowledges Existence of Military Wing [THE SWAZI OBSERVER 27 Mar]	23
--	----

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Addresses ZANU Central Committee	24
Accuses Leaders of 'Being Cowards' [SAPA]	24
Names Drought Relief Ministers [SAPA]	25

WEST AFRICA

Ghana

Opposition Calls PNDC Timetable 'Fraud' [AFP]	26
---	----

Ivory Coast

Minister Denies French Takeover of Radio, TV [Paris Radio]	26
Opposition FPI Statement on State of Education [LA VOIE 23 Mar]	26

Liberia

President Sawyer Holds News Conference 26 Mar	28
Details Libyan Peace Cooperation [Monrovia Radio]	28
Urges ULIMO To Stop Conflict [Monrovia Radio]	28

Mali

Central Prison Mutiny Results in 28 Deaths [Bamako Radio]	28
---	----

Niger

Teachers End Strike, To Resume Work 30 Mar [Niamey Radio]	28
---	----

Nigeria

President, French Emisary Discuss Liberia, Chad [Lagos Radio]	28
Minister: 400,000 Nigerians Carry AIDS Virus [AFP]	29
Court Upholds Jigawa State Governor's Election [Lagos Radio]	29

Togo

'Last Bastions' of Striking Policemen Fall 26 Mar [Lome Radio]	29
Students Meet President, Agree To Resume Classes [Lome Radio]	29

OAU Secretary Attends Talks on African Crises

*EA2603173092 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Arusha—The OAU secretary general, Brother Salim Ahmed Salim, has asked African countries to be at the forefront of the quest for a solution to problems affecting people's lives. He said it would be a mistake and a superficial interpretation of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of a country if African countries remained silent and allowed killings and civil wars to continue, bringing in their wake calamities and adverse effects on security, not only of the countries concerned but of others as well. He stressed that the purpose behind the founding of the OAU was to promote and safeguard the interests of people throughout the continent. He said it was not tenable today, in regard to the crisis in Somalia, for the OAU to remain silent because of the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of a country.

Speaking in Arusha, where he was attending talks on African crises, Brother Salim praised the Economic Community of West African States for intervening to end the crisis in Liberia. Concerning tribal conflicts, regions wishing to secede, and political differences, he said it was also important for African countries to take steps before these problems became explosive.

SADCC Bulletin Notes Region's Need for Maize

*EA2503191092 Nairobi KNA in English 1048 GMT
25 Mar 92*

[Excerpts] Harare, 25th March (KNA/PANA)—Due to the drought, Southern African Development Coordination Conference Countries, SADCC, have to import over five million tonnes of maize to meet domestic demand.

According to a special update on the situation prepared by the SADCC regional early warning unit, close cooperation between the 10-member countries, donors and South Africa is vital to arrange the movement of this large amount of grain. The update says current assessments suggest that SADCC countries will need to import a total of 5.4 million tonnes of maize, more than double last year's requirements of two million tonnes, between April and May this year and through to the 1993 crop harvest.

The bulletin also said the drought had also affected South Africa severely, and the Republic would have to import four million tonnes to meet its own domestic requirements.

"Together with South Africa's own import requirement of 4.0 million tonnes, this means close to 10 million tonnes of maize will have to be procured, shipped, landed and moved around southern Africa between now and the 1993 harvest.

"Arranging the flow of this large volume of grain will necessitate close coordination and cooperation within SADCC, as well as with RSA [Republic of South Africa] and the donor community.

"There is very serious concern regarding the ability of available port, rail, road and storage infrastructure within the region to cope with grain movements of the anticipated magnitude. Under these circumstances, regional cooperation and coordination are of the essence," the bulletin said. [passage omitted]

Preliminary production forecasts indicated a combined SADCC maize harvest of about 4.6 million tonnes, down by 40 percent on last year's below average output of 7.9 million tonnes.

Worst affected SADCC countries were Zimbabwe, where the maize crop was now forecast at 500,000 tonnes, down from 1.6 million last year, Zambia, where the current crop was only 36 percent of last year's, Botswana 42 percent, Lesotho 45 percent, Swaziland 45 percent and Namibia 26 percent.

"The drought has also severely affected South Africa. The SA maize board currently estimate a maize harvest of only 2.8 million tonnes, or about 40 percent of last year's crop," the bulletin said.

African Development Bank Buys 4 BCCI Banks

*AB2503170692 Paris AFP in English 1610 GMT
25 Mar 92*

[Text] Abidjan, March 25 (AFP)—The African Development Bank has undertaken to buy the four banks of the failed BCCI network in the West African Monetary Union with the help of the Nigerian Special Fund, the bank said on Wednesday.

Offices throughout the world of the London-based Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) were raided by regulators last year and the bank subsequently collapsed under allegations of fraud and crime on a huge scale.

The four subsidiaries concerned here are in Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

The Nigerian Special Fund was set up in 1976 by the Nigerian Government to help African countries which were members of the Development Bank.

Gabon**Libreville, Port Gentil 'Dead Cities' From Strike**

AB2603191592 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 26 Mar 92

[Excerpt] Libreville, the capital of Gabon, and Port Gentil, the economic capital, have been dead cities since this morning in line with the call by the Democratic Opposition Coordination, COD. The major parties of the COD thus intend to protest against the death of a female teacher, Mrs. Martine Oulagou Mbadinga, following clashes on 24 March in the capital between law enforcement forces and teachers. Operation Dead City is not uniformly observed, notably in Libreville, especially in transport. But a large number of workers, if not the majority, did not go to work this morning. Only a few services were able to function normally today.

The COD, which has also called for national mourning until the funeral of the teacher scheduled for 28 March, has also demanded the convening of an extraordinary session of the National Assembly on these incidents and that those guilty of perpetrating them be punished.

In reaction, the Gabonese Democratic Party, which has a parliamentary majority, has denounced the misappropriation of the teacher's case for political ends and called on workers not to abandon their daily activities. On 28 March, the Gabonese Democratic Party will also organize a march for peace and the safeguarding of democracy in Gabon. On its part, the Gabonese League of Human Rights has deplored the death of the teacher and called on all parties to show restraint. [passage omitted]

Rwanda**President Habyarimana Talks With Zairian Governor**

EA2603174492 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
25 Mar 92

[Excerpt] Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, the head of state, received the governor of South Kivu Region, Zaire, Reverend Pastor (Kyembwa wa Lumona), and the bishop of the Byumba Episcopal Church, Mr. Onesphore Rwaje at Urugwiro village this morning. Discussions between the head of state and the governor of South Kivu Region dealt with security at the border between our two brotherly countries. [passage omitted]

President, Party Chiefs Discuss Transition Accord

EA2603173592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
25 Mar 92

[Text] The president of the Republic, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, on began consultations Monday, 23 March with leaders of the political parties which signed the protocol of understanding on the formation of a multiparty transitional government. The consultations are aimed at putting final touches to the protocol in order to have it signed by the parties concerned. In this respect, President Habyarimana received representatives of the ruling National Revolutionary Development Movement on Monday, 23 March, and those of the Republican Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Liberal Party, and the Christian Democratic Party today.

Rebels Renew Attack on Civilian Border Camp

EA2603211092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
26 Mar 92

[Excerpt] The rebel cockroaches [inyenzi inkotanyi] have not yet decided to disarm. They have resumed their attacks against innocent civilians. For some days now, they have been shelling the Rwandan-Ugandan border [word indistinct]. On 25 March they shelled the camp for the displaced at Rwebare. The toll is very heavy, for at least 18 people are reportedly dead and we count many [word indistinct]. Florent Kampayana reports:

[Kampayana] The rebel cockroaches have not yet decided to stop their barbarous acts of attacks in past months directed against the civilian population in camps for the displaced. Yesterday the rebels pounded the Rwebare camp with 120-mm artillery. This camp houses over 7,000 war-displaced people from areas bordering Uganda. They started the operation on 24 March but intensified it yesterday [25 March]. The Muvumba [commune bordering Uganda] communal authorities have reported that at least 18 people died in the course of the shelling, and most of them reportedly died in the hospital. There were also many wounded, but we were unable to establish precisely how many this morning. Today, all the displaced who were camping at Rwebare have panicked, and the majority of them have fled the camp and are currently at the Ngarama commune, where they are completely destitute. They do not have shelter, food, or blankets, and are waiting for benefactors to ease their plight. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

OLF Accused of Looting Coffee, Killing Workers

EA2603214592 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Mar 92

[Excerpts] In a joint statement issued in Dire Dawa on 24 March, representatives of nine political organizations and the heads of relevant government departments noted that looting the country's wealth and denying our country the revenues it would otherwise have received in foreign currency from the sale of coffee is a clear breach of the aims and objectives of the [transitional government] charter. This sentiment was expressed by the representatives and heads of departments after a two-day meeting with a delegation of the Council of Representatives of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia in Dire Dawa and after announcing that the amount of coffee sent from coffee-producing districts to Dire Dawa had not simply fallen but in fact had simply not appeared for marketing since 28 May 1991. Negash Muhammad will read the ENA report on this issue:

[Negash] The transitional government's Council of Representatives delegation led by Mr. Desalegn Abere, council representative, along with representatives of the Council of Ministers; state farms; the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development; the Planning, Program, and Trade (?Control) Department; and the Ethiopian Coffee Marketing Corporation exhaustively discussed ways and means of strengthening the development and marketing of coffee in line with the role the crop plays in the development of the country's economy. During the meeting it was disclosed that 2,400 metric tons of coffee worth 10.7 million birr which had been stored in the Habro and Webera depots by the Ethiopian Coffee Marketing Corporation has been looted by the Oromo Liberation Front [OLF], which is moving freely in the area. It was also stated that other looting of the corporation's property is estimated at 3 million birr. It was said the OLF had taken seven lorries and service vehicles. [passage omitted]

[In a related, Nairobi-dated report on this situation, Paris AFP in English at 1841 GMT on 26 March indicates that 10.7 million birr is equivalent to \$5.35 million.]

According to the statement, five employees of the coffee marketing corporation in Gelemso, Mechara, Bedesa, Guje, Mesela, Harawacha, and Deder were killed and four others injured while 90 permanent employees have been forced away from their homes.

When the representative of the OLF was asked to give a statement on this issue—since the areas where the incidents took place are controlled by the OLF—he stated that he knew nothing and that he is new to the issue—and walked out of the meeting. Soon after the discussion resumed, the Isa and Gurgura Liberation Front also walked out of the meeting. [passage omitted]

Oromo Group on Reconstruction; Tamirat Comments

EA2603212592 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1618 GMT 26 Mar 92

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26th March (ENA)—The Oromo People's Democratic Organisation (OPDO) condemned forces which, it said, are triggering conflicts in the name of the Oromo people, and called for a concerted effort to reconstruct the economy. In a statement issued in connection with the second anniversary of its founding, the OPDO said that the energy and resources of the Oromo people should be geared towards peace and prosperity and not towards war and conflict.

The statement stressed that the people of Oromia should mobilise the natural resources of their area to their wellbeing. Noting that it would always stand alongside the Oromo people in this endeavour, the OPDO said that a favourable condition had been created in which the people would have the ultimate say as they administer themselves within their respective localities.

This, the organisation added, has not been viewed favourably by elements who have been subjecting the Oromo nation to a life of subjugation and oppression. OPDO came into being at a time when the oppression reached the worst stage and the people could no more tolerate the oppressors, the statement said. It added that OPDO devised an accurate and reliable strategy to carry out the struggle against oppression, and the fight against the enemy entered a new chapter, the OPDO statement said.

There has never been a time, the statement added, when the Oromo people ceased to make sacrifices for their freedom and for the attainment of justice and equality. When struggle against the fascist Dergue regime was intensified by the people in northern Ethiopia, the Dergue tried to turn the Oromo area into a war zone, using the resources and lives of the people to direct its war effort, the statement said.

Lack of unity of the part of the Oromo people had exposed them to attacks by the enemy, the OPDO said, adding that it would work in close alliance with democratic forces to defend to the end the rights of the Oromo people.

[Addis Ababa ENA in English in an Asela-dated item at 1644 GMT on 26 March adds: "Ato [Mr.] Kuma Demeksa, minister of internal affairs and secretary general of the Central Committee of the Oromo People's Democratic Organisation (OPDO) today called on all Oromo peoples to stand together and rebuild infrastructural facilities throughout Oromia. The secretary general made the statement on the occasion marking the second founding anniversary of the OPDO, which was colourfully observed here at the Green Stadium in the presence of Prime Minister Tamirat Layne. Addressing over 30,000 residents of Asela and its environs, Ato Kuma

stated that OPDO actively fights against dictatorship and stands for the realisation of the rights as well as equality of the Oromo peoples with those of other nations and nationality groups. He said local residents should actively fight against anti-peace and anti-democratic elements so as to ensure lasting peace and stability in Oromia. Ato Kuma particularly urged Oromo peoples to actively participate in the reconstruction activities under way in Oromia and exert unreserved efforts to rejuvenate the history, language and culture of the Oromo nation after decades of ruthless and deliberate suppression by former ruling classes.

["The prime minister, on his part, paid glowing tribute to the heroic as well as immense sacrifice paid by the OPDO forces to help overthrow the dictatorial Dergue regime and ensure peace and stability in Oromia land. He called on Oromo peoples to live in harmony and mutual respect with other nation and nationalities. Ato Tamirat warned anti-peace and anti-people elements who are trying to sow seeds of discord between Oromo and Amhara and to refrain from engaging in divisive and subversive activities."]

Kenya

Commissioner Seeks UN Aid for Ethiopian Refugees

EA2403183092 Nairobi KNA in English 0850 GMT
24 Mar 92

[Text] Wajir [North Eastern Kenya] [dateline as received]—A survey carried out by Kenya News Agency, KNA, revealed that about 6000 Ethiopian refugees have invaded in Gurar area of Wajir District and have surrendered seven guns and some rounds of ammunition.

While on a tour of Bute and Gurar, which borders Ethiopia, it was revealed that the influx of the refugees to these areas has increased to over 2000 daily. During the tour, the Wajir district commissioner, Mr. Peter Raburu, called upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, to come in and save the situation. The district commissioner also appealed for more food to be sent to the area since the local residents and the refugees are starving.

At the same time the district commissioner had shelved the issuing of identity cards in the area, until the refugees problem is cleared. It was also noted that if the identity cards were issued at the moment, non-Kenyans will take advantage to get them.

Others who accompanied the district commissioner were the members of the district Security Committee.

Tanzania

Prime Minister Stresses Defending Constitution

EA2603183092 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 25 Mar 92

[Text] Dar es Salaam—The prime minister and first vice-president, Brother [Ndugu] John Malecela, has said that the main task of defense and security officials at this time of change is to defend the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, both the state and unity of Tanzanians. Addressing prison men and officers at the conclusion of his two-day visit to prisons in Dar es Salaam, Brother Malecela said that defense and security institutions had a duty to defend the Tanzanian union.

Brother Malecela, who yesterday visited the prisons at Keko and Segerea and today visited the prison at Ukonga, told the officers at the Ukonga officers' club that Tanzanians had a duty to defend the Tanzanian union. He said that Tanzanians should expose those who want to disrupt the union. Brother Malecela wants Tanzanians to promote political and economic changes under conditions of peace and tranquility. His visits are the first of their kind by a Tanzanian prime minister since the country gained its independence and he said that he had learned a lot from them.

CCM Official: Party Membership 'Open for All'

EA2603174992 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 25 Mar 92

[Text] Morogoro—The Revolutionary Party [CCM] secretary general, Brother Horace Kolimba, has said that CCM will keep its doors open for all Tanzanians who want to join it. On the fourth day of his tour of various districts of Morogoro region to inspect the revival of the party and examine agriculture in the region, Brother Kolimba said that CCM leaders had completely rejected the idea that CCM should be a party of particular individuals or the elite. He said it should instead remain the party of all.

The secretary general said in order to open the door wider to show that CCM is the party of all, the first step is to simplify procedures for joining CCM. Stressing this point, he said that the party had now devolved responsibility to the branches to examine prospective CCM members and provide them with membership cards. Brother Kolimba said that those who were permitted to become members of CCM were of three types: Farmers, salaried employees, and any self-employed persons with lawful gains.

Foreign Minister Returns From South Asia Tour

MB2703094192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0815 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] Johannesburg March 27 SAPA—There was concern in South East Asia that South Africa might go the same way as the rest of Africa, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said on Friday on his arrival back in the country, after a tour of the region.

"Concern was expressed that we would not be able to maintain acceptable standards of development and government. There is a worry about statements made by some parties to Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and there is an apprehension that South Africa might go the same way as many African countries," he said at a media briefing at Jan Smuts Airport.

"So far some parties at Codesa have not contributed towards the positive image of South Africa."

However, the March 17 referendum result gave South East Asian countries inspiration that apartheid would not be re-introduced in South Africa.

Mr Botha visited Taiwan, Japan, South Korea and Singapore.

In all countries except Taiwan, his visit was the first by a South African cabinet minister.

Talks held with government ministers had been excellent and the level of diplomatic representation in Japan, South Korea and Singapore was raised.

South Africa now had full ambassadorial representation in Japan, there were discussions about what kind of representation the country would have in South Korea, Singapore would have a representative office and Thailand had signed an agreement to establish a consulate general.

Air connections were set to improve, with keen interest from airlines in Japan, Malaysia and Thailand.

He said a strong Japanese economic delegation would visit South Africa in May to examine expansion in South Africa and the rest of Africa.

"It is quite clear there is room for improvement with Japan."

Exports to the countries he visited were already worth R [rand] 9,000 million, and the area was beckoning further.

"My eyes have been opened to a much wider world. We have tended to look westwards. We must continue this, but I believe the way is open to enter into the Pacific region."

During his tour he visited his wife Helene who is receiving medical treatment in Taiwan for partial paralysis after a fall about a year ago.

"She is making remarkable progress and is in a good mental state of mind."

However, it was still uncertain if she would be able to walk again. He said she would be returning to South Africa in about three weeks.

Minister Denies Negotiations on 'Existence' of MK

MB2603202292 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 26 Mar 92

[Text] Defense Minister Roelf Meyer says there have been no negotiations so far on the control of the defense force in or after a transitional phase. Mr. Meyer was speaking in Parliament this afternoon. The minister was responding to a reference by the leader of the Conservative party, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, that there had been an agreement between the government and the ANC [African National Congress] with regard to Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing; MK].

Mr. Meyer stated categorically that there had been no specific negotiations on the existence of MK. He said any reports which created the impression that there was movement towards an agreement, or that agreements had been reached, were untrue. He outlined the principle on which the government's position was based.

[Begin Meyer video recording in Afrikaans] Mr. Speaker, the government believes that in any democratic country there can be only one national defense force. There can be only one national defense force, which is constitutionally controlled and based on constitutional authority. That does not leave leeway for any party or organization to maintain its own private army or military wing. [end recording]

Mr. Meyer said any anomalies about the existence of private armies had to be cleared up before movement could be made on broadening democracy. He made it clear that movement into any phase of an implementation of a transitional government hinged on the matter being settled. As yet there's been no response from the ANC to Mr. Meyer's statement.

Labor Party Rejects Proposed Transition Councils

MB2603152692 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1400 GMT 26 Mar 92

[Text] The Labor Party has rejected the government's proposed transitional councils, saying they are an attempt to maintain white domination. The party called, instead, for the introduction of transitional structures with real and effective powers. In a statement released in Cape Town, the party accused the government of breaking faith with an agreement on transitional arrangements reached in Working Group Three of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

It questioned the motives of the government in tabling the proposals which, it said, were unacceptable to all other delegations of Group Three. The party said it was important for Codesa II to take place as soon as possible, so that people could be informed about the progress made and the agreements reached between the various delegations at Codesa.

KwaZulu Assembly Assails Government Over Codesa

*MB2603152792 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1400 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly says the future of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] could be threatened if it continues the negotiation process without KwaZulu and the Zulu king. Members of the Legislative Assembly today criticized the South African Government for not taking action on the matter. KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior Mr. Stephen Sithebe said he was shocked at suggestions that KwaZulu might cease to exist one day.

Lebowa's Ramodike on Protection of Chieftainship

*MB2703133392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1013 GMT 27 Mar 92*

[Text] Pretoria Mar 27 SAPA—A new constitution should offer guarantees for the protection of chieftainship, Lebowa Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike said on Friday.

Speaking at the official opening of the Sehlare local government offices at Mapulaneng, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported Mr Ramodike called for unity and mutual respect amongst traditional leaders.

Mr Ramodike said the chiefs would continue to play an important role in South Africa, and they should be given some form of status or full participation at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

The occasion was coupled with the installation ceremony of Chief R. N. Chiloane of Mapulaneng.

Rudolph Explains AWB Land Claims, Insurrection

*MB2603175692 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Interview with Piet Rudolph, former secretary general of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB, by BBC reporter Hillary Anderson in Johannesburg; date not given; from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems that predictions that the big yes vote in last week's referendum on reforms in South Africa would cause disarray in the country's rightwing are rapidly coming true, at least as far as the extreme AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] is concerned.

This week, its secretary general, Piet Rudolph, fell out with the AWB leader, Eugene Terreblanche, and quit with a volley of criticisms and recriminations. In Johannesburg, Hillary Anderson [words indistinct] to ask why he had resigned.

[Begin recording] [Rudolph] I resigned from the AWB [words indistinct] I think Mr. Terreblanche is mismanaging the AWB. We are heading for a totally new situation, and it is of the utmost importance now that we have good management to allow the AWB, as a movement, to (?find) the space to get to its real aim, and the only aim that the AWB has is to prepare for war.

[Anderson] So, there is a personality clash between you and Mr. Terreblanche?

[Rudolph] To a large extent, yes, and to some extent I must also say that his way of doing things I cannot cope with any longer.

[Anderson] What exactly is it that you object to? Do you actually have political differences with Mr. Terreblanche?

[Rudolph] No, not at all. Just, as I say, his way of doing things. By announcing that we will not be involved in the referendum, and then, just a few hours afterwards, he changed his mind altogether. To go to the Jan Smuts Airport and to come to some sort of an agreement with a member of the Inkatha movement, without taking his general staff into consideration, and without taking Chief Buthelezi into consideration. I think that is a dramatic error, to say the least.

[Anderson] How much support do you think you have?

[Rudolph] I do not care about the support. I have never needed support. I am often and easily described as a maverick in South African politics, so it is not for me a question now to have support or to have people following me. I have a certain point of view. I have different aspirations, as far as my people are concerned, and that is what I am working for.

[Anderson] But would it not be fair to say that the far right in South Africa is divided anyway. How is this going to help your cause?

[Rudolph] We are divided. That is so, but the changing circumstances in South Africa, on account of the referendum, will bring people together in the near future to such an extent that you would never have expected that any rift existed in South Africa at any stage.

[Anderson] Do you think that the referendum result somewhat undermines your moral ground?

[Rudolph] No, I do not think so. I think we have (?won) with the no vote, then some people may have claimed victory. As I say, the AWB was a movement created for

that very purpose, to prepare for war, and we will have many people going to the AWB in the very near future, provided there is change in leadership, or a rectifying of the position of the leadership.

[Anderson] So, are you going for the leadership of the AWB?

[Rudolph] No, I will not. No, I am not going for the leadership of the AWB. I have never been interested in leadership. I have a special task. My task is to organize, to get people together, and to see whether one can achieve something. I am not an architect. I am a builder.

[Anderson] Now, when you say the AWB's task is to go to war, what exactly do you mean, and how far along that road has it already gone?

[Rudolph] We are heading for war in South Africa. Whether it is a no vote, or a yes vote, that is of no consequence whatsoever, the war is imminent. What is going to happen in South Africa is that apartheid is going to be replaced by (?reverse) apartheid. If you listen to the declarations of the Pan-Africanist Congress, of one settler, one bullet, and if you listen to Winnie Mandela, then I tell you that I think it is quite obvious that [words indistinct] a position in South Africa that the government abdicates, and they are on the brink of abdicating, and if they hand over the power to the African National Congress, which is going to happen because that is the majority, the major party, then we will have a situation in South Africa where you will have tensions that you have never seen before.

[Anderson] Is the AWB organized? Does it have military units? Does it have weapons? What kind of strategy is it intending to employ?

[Rudolph] The AWB has been organizing for quite some time. In the struggle that I foresee, you won't have to have weapons like they have had in the war with Saddam Husayn. That is not necessary. You will have the same sort of situation that the British are now experiencing from the Irish Republican Army [IRA].

[Anderson] So that [words indistinct] what you are basically threatening South Africa with, this sort of IRA, Basque-type scenario?

[Rudolph] That is the only scenario that can be of a certain measure of success in South Africa.

[Anderson] What exactly is it that you want?

[Rudolph] We want our freedom. We want those republics—our land that the British took away from us in 1910, which they pushed into the Union of South Africa in 1910, and that is what this Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] is about, the 1910 situation. They have gone so far back as 1908. The Union of South Africa was perpetuated by Dr. Verwoerd in the new Republic of South Africa. We did not attain our freedom. We want our land back. We want to be no part of the new South Africa. We want to be no part of Codesa

in that sense of the word. We want our freedom, just like the Irish are aspiring for their freedom.

[Anderson] So, how much of South Africa are you talking about?

[Rudolph] We talk about the old Boer republics, the Transvaal, or the ZAR, the Suid-Afrikaanse Republiek [South African Republic], as it was known, the Orange Free State, and that part of Natal which was [words indistinct] in Pretoria.

[Anderson] That is about what, a quarter of South Africa we are talking about?

[Rudolph] That may be so. It could have been bigger, it could have been smaller. It does not matter. That land was our land, and that is what we want.

Ciskei Confirms Resignation of Former Commander

MB2703075592 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] The Ciskei government has confirmed that the founding commander of the SADF 32 Battalion, Colonel Jan Breytenbach, has resigned from the Ciskei Defense Force.

Colonel Breytenbach has been training the Ciskei parachute regiment since the middle of last year. A Ciskei government spokesman says Breytenbach left the unit based near Bulembu Airport about three weeks ago and his whereabouts are unknown. Ciskei's former military intelligence head, Col. Gert Hugo, says Breytenbach was recruited on the advice of the now defunct covert intelligence unit International Research.

Breytenbach was recently reported to be campaigning for a no vote in the whites only referendum.

Inkatha Welcomes Sisulu Call To Drop Sanctions

MB2703080692 Johannesburg SABA in English
0225 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] Johannesburg March 26 SABA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] Sandton branch on Thursday welcomed suggestions this week by African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Walter Sisulu that the ANC was considering calling off international sanctions against South Africa.

"It is encouraging to see that Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] is beginning to work," said IFP delegate to Codesa, Dr E. Barnard in a statement.

"Their supporters are suffering just as much as ours are from the effects of sanctions."

He said he had pointed out to ANC and SA [South African] Communist Party colleagues at Codesa that neither of them would like to inherit a bankrupt South Africa should they become the next government.

Mr Sisulu on Tuesday said the ANC might have to call for an end to sanctions before the establishment of an interim government as international governments had already done so unilaterally, and as sanctions were hurting black people.

ANC Chides National Peace Committee Chairman

MB2603172292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1647 GMT 26 Mar 92

[Text] Johannesburg March 26 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] Border Region on Thursday [26 March] expressed anger at a statement by Mr John Hall, chairman of the National Peace Committee, that it was responsible for the disruption of the Regional Dispute Resolution Committee [RDRC] in Border/Ciskei.

ANC Border Region Publicity Secretary Marion Sparg said: "While the ANC realises everyone is under pressure because of the problems in the region, and the potential for conflict, the ANC has expected that someone of Mr Hall's standing would not be responsible for such misinformed and ill-considered statements.

"To attempt to lay the blame entirely at the door of the ANC is a deliberate misrepresentation of facts.

"Mr Hall's statements serve only to deepen the conflict and are not helpful at all. To put it quite bluntly, we had expected better from a person such as Mr Hall. We are deeply disappointed," Miss Sparg said.

The problem in Ciskei, as far as the ANC was concerned, and a number of other parties at the RDRC, was the lack of free political activity in the homeland. This was why the ANC had initiated its campaign for peace, democracy and free political activity in Ciskei, she charged.

Ms Sparg added that the ANC was still committed to the National Peace Accord.

ANC Reemphasizes Peace Commitment

MB2703124392 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has reemphasized its commitment to the peace process in the Border region. Chairman of the National Peace Committee John Hall yesterday accused the ANC in the region of failing to promote the principals of the National Peace Accord when it launched its campaign to destabilize Ciskei. Hall has urged all parties to put aside their differences and get on with the process of achieving peace. ANC Border Publicity Secretary Marion Sparg says the ANC is prepared to talk to all parties to resolve the dispute.

[Begin Sparg recording] What we are saying is that we're ready to discuss the situation still with both the delegates from the National Peace Secretariat who are going to attempt to mediate in the dispute and that we are happy to discuss any further objections that Ciskei might have

to our campaign. We did attempt to remove or to reformulate some of the particular objections they had to our campaign and we would be quite happy to discuss it again. [end recording]

Peace Committee Chairman Responds

MB2603200792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1939 GMT 26 Mar 92

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the National Peace Committee on 26 March: "National Peace Committee—Statement by Mr John Hall - Chairman of the National Peace Committee"]

[Text] National Peace Committee—Statement by Mr. John Hall—Chairman of the National Peace Committee—In reply to the statement put out by the African National Congress [ANC], as chairman of the National Peace Committee, one walks a tight rope and appearing judgemental or one-sided is clearly inappropriate and not my role. Nevertheless, each political party bears the responsibility on its shoulders to promote the principles of the Peace Accord and I feel the ANC erred in that regard.

However, I regret having omitted significant factors such as the banning by the Ciskei government of public meetings in Whittlesea and Keiskammahoek and its lack of support for the formation of local dispute resolution committees by banning a launch of such a committee at Middledrift—factors referred to by Mr Mason in his letter.

The situation in the region is most unsatisfactory and I would sincerely urge all parties to put aside any differences and get on with the process of achieving peace.

[Dated] March 26, 1992

For further information contact: Val Pauquet at (011) 787-0735 or 886-0084. These are temporary numbers pending the installation of a Johannesburg media office for the National Peace Committee.

ANC's Mandela Interviewed on Sanctions, Codesa

MB2703100692 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans
22 Mar 92 p 25

[Report on interview with African National Congress President Nelson Mandela by Izak de Villiers on 18 March; place not given—first graf is newspaper introduction]

[Text] After the referendum, RAPPORT's Chief Editor Izak de Villiers talked to ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela, one of the key role players at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. Mr. Mandela is not only a political opponent of President F.W. de Klerk, he is also a person who, in a new South Africa, sits at the negotiating table with Mr. de Klerk on behalf of a number of people.

His office door is ajar. He is engaged in a discussion with someone, but jumps up quickly to meet me with an outstretched hand as if he were happy to see me. Our previous meeting, when the sparks nearly flew, has been forgotten. His other guest disappears quietly. It is coincidence that our appointment was for 18 March. Before the vicious referendum days.

"Here comes the terrible Afrikaner again," I joked, well remembering the last time when I said to him: "Do not talk about Afrikaner fears. We fear no one."

"I like terrible Afrikaners," he chopped back with a smile, "I like someone to talk frankly to me. And by the way, I have quoted those same words of yours at meetings."

He is happy about the referendum, but perturbed about the drought. "No one can fight with the weather," he remarked pensively. But he quickly jokes again about how much younger I look than when he last saw me.

[De Villiers] Mr. Mandela, the white people have played more than their part today, have walked more than a second mile. What are you going to do as a counter achievement?

[Mandela] We have already rendered counter achievements, and we will continue to render counter achievements. I also think that white people are beginning to realize that we sincerely mean it when we talk about our ideal of a non-racial South Africa. Two weeks ago I was in the Orange Free State. There I spoke to people from all walks of life, including rightwing whites. I was amazed at their reaction. We differ politically, yes. But we are beginning to accept each other as people.

The whole point of my message was in fact how to allay white fears, or rather, white anger, as you said. That, one can only achieve through sincere friendship, even though people differ on several issues. I think I could have told white compatriots, and I will keep on saying it: You have nothing to fear in a government in which the ANC participates.

[De Villiers] But you are still insistent about your stance on sanctions.

[Mandela] For the ANC it would be somewhat premature to alter our policy on sanctions. That was in actual fact a weapon to help dismantle apartheid. Millions are still denied the basic rights of citizenship.

[De Villiers] But the walls have been broken down.

[Mandela] Yes, they are being broken down. And I appreciate the overwhelming yes vote. We are one of the parties in the country which encouraged a yes vote. We must not lose sight, however, of the fact that I cannot vote. There is still apartheid in a number of areas.

[De Villiers] It appears to me you do not fully grasp the spirit of the Afrikaner fully. Do you realize how important to us our ties are with our land of origin, the Netherlands? Why are you opposed to the visit by Mr. Lubbers?

[Mandela] No, I understand the emotional connections, and such a visit is important. But as an organization we have to be consistent. We were against visits by Canada's Mulroney and Mr. Hawke from Australia. We cannot make exceptions right now.

[De Villiers] But those last two came nowhere near the ties which I mentioned earlier....

[Mandela] When I met Mr. Lubbers in Davos, he said he would shift his visit to August. I objected. I want him to come and visit when an interim government is in force. We would all like to give him a welcome deserving of a head of government, a government which faithfully stood by our organization when nobody cared about us.

If negotiations are on course and the process is underway, we will welcome him in August. I ask him in all humility to postpone it until such time that we can be part of the welcoming. But of course he can visit South Africa despite our objections. He is free to come. It will, however, be difficult for us to also meet him then. We, for instance, have no say in the government as yet.

Remember, I also have a "constituency" and we may not allow ourselves to be seen as people who act inconsistently.

[De Villiers] I do not at all agree with your attitude toward sanctions. I ask again: How about a gesture of goodwill on your behalf?

[Mandela] Our point of view is that we want to see a transitional government in force. That will justify our re-evaluation of sanctions.

Mr. de Klerk announced he wants to see a South Africa in which all South Africans have their rights. This I admire. That is why I do not see any reason why an interim government cannot be introduced within the next couple of months.

Our organization has in fact made it crystal clear that we cannot reconsider our stand on sanctions before an interim government is operative. In the meantime we are also taking steps to prepare the country for that day. I have also traversed the world encouraging businessmen to come here and investigate the country's investment opportunities.

[De Villiers] Well, good, but do you think they will fall over each other to come here.?

[Mandela] I promise you, businessmen all over the world are itching to do business with South Africa. Every day I get calls, faxes, queries. Obviously, Eastern Europe has also now become our rival in the sense that people are keen to invest there as well. But Eastern Europe does not have the infrastructure and the natural wealth that we have.

If we can stabilize the political climate, stop the violence and bring about stability in the country, businessmen will not ignore the opportunities for investment.

[De Villiers] I do not think that it will be so easy, but let us set aside the economy for a while. Let me ask you a hypothetical question: If one was to hold a referendum today among the black population of South Africa, a referendum like the one Mr. De Klerk held today, would you win it?

[Mandela] I am opposed to elections based upon the color of someone's skin. I am a South African who has advocated a nonracial policy for more than 40 years. I ask all South Africans to unite against discrimination.

[De Villiers] Yes, but you say you have a constituency. Your constituency is black....

[Mandela] Not only black.

[De Villiers] Good, you do have a certain percentage of white members, but the National Party is also open to all races. I am talking of a referendum here and now. Your supporters are more than 90 percent black.

[Mandela] I welcome that fact concerning the National Party but I will never ask blacks alone to vote. We reject ethnic elections because it allows flammable emotions to run riot. I cannot suddenly turn around and do something that I have fought against my life long, namely, to hold elections on a racial basis.

All South Africans should be allowed to vote, including Afrikaners, because, as a matter of fact, the Afrikaners form the majority of white voters. All of us have a duty to improve relations between white and black.

We want to transform Afrikaans from a language of oppression to a language of liberation; from a language of the police and the jail, to a language of friendship and democracy.

[De Villiers] What do you understand by the term transitional government?

[Mandela] At the moment there are 19 political parties represented at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. Codesa has to appoint an interim government representing all the parties. That government must have a limited function because it is not being appointed by all the people of South Africa. It should supervise the transition to a new democratic dispensation.

It will only be in power for a short period. I do not think that it should last for more than 6-12 months.

[De Villiers] Do you realize, despite the referendum, that there are still a significant number of white people who are not exactly scared, but they hate it when you or one of your lieutenants open your mouths? They will fight you tooth and nail if you should ever touch their property, be that houses, farms pensions or savings.

[Mandela] We do not have, not even the least intention, of taking away people's possessions through nationalization. We stated in our policy document that the mines, financial institutions and monopolies should belong to the people. The rest is for private enterprise. We do not want to interfere with private enterprise, aside from the three sectors I have just mentioned.

[De Villiers] But then you are talking about approximately 80 percent of the economy.

[Mandela] But I still wanted to say that we are busy discussing the entire issue with the business world, white and black. We do not just want to force something upon people. At the moment our proposals seem to be good, the only alternative to addressing the imbalances in the economy. But we are not clinging obstinately and ideologically to nationalization. We are not married to it but we ask: please give us another option.

I receive contributions from several businesses, asking me to hold discussions on the issue. We are making progress but you have to give us a chance. We also have to follow definite procedures. We will hold a meeting in May this year to review our policies. The proposals will be tabled at the ANC National Conference, the policy making body for the party.

I have taken into account the reactions of businessmen here and throughout the world. I am aware of the fact that these people are concerned about their investments if nationalization should remain a part of our policy. All that I want to do is to be able to carry over my own impressions clearly to a constituent assembly. But remember, even if I am the leader I am not the ANC.

[De Villiers] I believe that mankind, and I am part of mankind, is created and born into sin. But I am not embarrassed by my Christian beliefs. Worshipping is important to me. If you are to become part of a South African Government, what is your attitude in relation to these things that are important to me and 80 percent of the country?

[Mandela] I have the greatest respect for your feelings. Remember, my generation is the product of education put into motion by missionaries. We begin all our meetings with prayer. A great majority of officials in the history of the ANC were church people.

It was church people who were concerned about us when we were in jail. At one stage this was the only group of people who were concerned about us.

How can we be against the church?

[De Villiers] But you have communists in your ranks, atheists, people who do not care about God or His commandments....

[Mandela] How on earth can we fight against churches and people's beliefs. It is our declared policy that we want nonracial state schools. However, any society that wants to practice and control its own schools, culture and religion in its own way can do it freely.

And the communists. Do you remember the cooperation pact signed between the Roman Catholic Church and the Communist Party in Italy in the 50's? Do you realize that 50 percent of the members of the church in Italy were also members of the Communist Party? They were not a godless lot. Several of the local party members worship in their churches.

As far as I am concerned: How can I be against the church and religion? When I was a prisoner on Robben Island the Dutch Reformed Church minister, Pastor Scheffler, visited me regularly. At first he did not serve the political prisoners but we asked for it. He came and we attended his services.

I remember one morning well. I was sick and could not attend the service. Pastor Scheffler looked for me and insisted on visiting me in my cell. I was very grateful and wanted to send a gift to his wife. All that I had on me was a guava. I then gave him the guava with best wishes to his wife, but that guava was confiscated by a warden. Pastor Scheffler was never again allowed to visit me. That really hurt me.

Pastor Scheffler...I remember one Christmas when the prison authorities wanted to deprive us of the few rights that we had. He went to speak on our behalf. How can I forget that?

[De Villiers] In your seventy years, what great wisdom have you learned?

[Mandela] (He smiles) I don't think that I have any great wisdom. Before, during and after my imprisonment I was part of group, a team. What I did learn, I learned as part of that group. I cannot say personally that I learned any great wisdom on my own.

To love your neighbor as you love yourself, that is great wisdom. I did not formulate that. That's a universal truth.

Not one of us, not even I can say that we possess all the wisdom as individuals.

I think that we are discovering one big wisdom in South Africa: the wisdom that we have to work together and think together as part of a team. For this reason Codesa was established. We stirred the hope and expectations of our people. We have reached a point where it is possible to place the suffering, bitterness and enmity of the past behind us.

Now, with the future ahead of us, we have to hold hands.

South African, Namibian Press Review for 27 Mar

MB2703121392

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC Urged To Change 'Ambivalent' Attitude Toward Business—"For reasons which are understandable, given its history of struggle and illegality, the ANC's [African National Congress] attitude towards business has been at best ambivalent, and at worst hostile," notes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 March in a page 12 editorial. "Nelson Mandela and many of his senior colleagues have in recent months shown increasing sensitivity on the issue. In particular, Mr Mandela's speeches to American businessmen had the desired effect of inspiring confidence in South Africa's economic future. Sadly, such progress is often reversed by the intemperate and outdated pronouncements of militants to whom business is and forever will be antithetical to the freedom of 'the people'." The ANC leadership should make businessmen feel confident that they will be "made to feel welcome" in the new society."

BUSINESS DAY

Editorial Warns Against Nationalization—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 27 March in a page 18 editorial notes the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, and the South African Communist Party's, SACP, repeated "sophistry that industries were nationalised by previous South African governments." "Whatever their other faults, previous South African governments did not take over privately owned firms. Rather, they took a longer-term view of the country's economy and developed the infant Iscor [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] and Sasols [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation] which would not, at the time, have been viable investments for the private sector." "COSATU realises there are alternatives to nationalisation and asks for suggestions. What about constitutional guarantees against nationalisation? That would help create the secure economic environment in which private entrepreneurs would invest. Let's try the reality of a system that has been proved to work rather than the wonderland of one which has demonstrably failed."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Editorial on 'New' Defense Force—The page 24 editorial in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 27 March-2 April comments on the discussions concerning the control of the security forces, saying: "The first step should be an agreement on a transitional authority/interim government council which has real control (rather than just advisory powers) over all military and security forces, including both the SADF [South African Defense Force] and MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing]. The moment this is established, the ANC will have a duty to reveal its arms caches and

formally end its armed struggle. But the quid pro quo from the government must be an agreement that MK be integrated into a 'new' defence force—in effect, little more than the SADF plus the homeland armies and a few hundred MK members. Only when this happens should MK be formally disbanded." Meanwhile the government should also agree to end conscription.

CAPE TIMES

'Fierce Tone' of Government Transition Proposals—The government's "tough proposals for the transition to multi-party democracy are a signal that serious negotiation is under way," declares a page 8 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 25 March. "No one should be too distressed by the fierce tone of the NP [National Party] document. It is par for the course for opposing sides to take a hard line at the start and to move closer together as confidence grows. It does seem, as the ANC claims, that the NP has backed off from an agreement reached at Codesa early this month that a 'transitional executive structure' be appointed according to procedures agreed upon by Codesa. Yet the new NP proposals are not in fact in conflict with the letter of that agreement. The truth is that the NP kept silent for its own pre-referendum tactical purposes as somewhat euphoric interpretations were placed on the text."

NEW ERA

Police Raids 'Slaps Against Press Freedom'—"Police actions, in recent weeks, against the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation, (NBC) are nothing short of reprehensible witch-hunting and unacceptable slaps against press freedom," begins the page 10 editorial in Windhoek NEW ERA in English for 19-25 March. "In our view, the police 'swoops' against the NBC were well-calculated moves aimed at playing down the damage caused by their highly embarrassing conduct during the

breweries debacle. The NBC is only a scapegoat. Its real offence is, it dared to expose a despicable horror scene in which a group of policemen, set upon demonstrators with whips and sjamboked them without cause." Therefore, "The Minister of Home Affairs will have to do much more than instituting investigation upon investigation after every anti-public police action. Decisive action is need if the tarnished image of the force is to be restored. Such action is even more important if the safety of Namibians and their right to freedom of expression and free flow of information are to be safeguarded."

WINDHOEK OBSERVER

SWAPO's Garoeb 'Worming' His Way Into Power—Windhoek WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English for 21 March in a page 10 editorial notes: "One wonders who really governs? Is it President Nujoma and his ministries or is it Mr Moses Garoeb," the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, chief coordinator? Garoeb "does not hesitate to make pronouncements and to do so in ominous terms. His latest is the hunt for 'racist' white police who will be tracked down and removed. Who is Mr Garoeb to make such a statement?" "Increasingly, he is worming his way into the inner chambers of power and does so with admirable acumen, one has to admit, because he knows the secret of how to win support at the grassroots. He has built up, and is busy building up, immense support." "Mr Garoeb is a dangerous politician. His quiet, sober appearance belies the real man who is calculated and aloof, a past master in the art of effective influence. And his effectiveness is with the masses. More than any other SWAPO principal he has taken strides into the hearts and minds of the ordinary citizen. So far has he progressed that he feels strong enough to pre-empt any issue by delivering his own judgment." WINDHOEK ADVERTISER believes Garoeb's "position of power has been firmly and unshakably rooted."

Angola

CCPM Outlines Troops' Demobilization Procedure

MB2703132592 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] The Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, has already outlined the procedure to be followed during the demobilization of troops from the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA.

The process will be divided into four phases. During the experimental phase, the following number of troops will be demobilized: 2,945 from FAPLA forces and 180 from FALA.

Yesterday's CCPM meeting spokesman Antonio Franco has further details:

[Begin Franco recording] We shall begin with a partial demobilization. Thus, the first experimental phase will begin on 31 March. Four government and four UNITA confinement areas have been chosen for this phase. They are Negage, Andulo, Luena, and Matala for the government and Vungo, Nharea, Chicala, and Mucuio for UNITA. A total of 2,945 FAPLA and 180 FALA forces will be demobilized during this experimental phase.

The first regular phase is divided into two parts. During the first part, which will begin on 8 April, 12,135 FAPLA and 820 FALA troops will be demobilized. During the second regular phase to begin on 15 April, 15,457 FAPLA and 2,000 FALA troops will be demobilized. Accordingly, 20,537 FAPLA and 3,000 FALA troops total will be demobilized during this period. [end recording]

The CCPM has also defined the salaries for demobilized troops. Only FAPLA troops will receive salaries.

[Begin Franco recording] Only FAPLA troops will receive their salaries because FALA troops were never paid salaries. Accordingly, before their demobilization, all FAPLA troops will receive all their salaries in arrear.

Regarding allowances, the CCPM decided the following: soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers from both the FAPLA and FALA forces will receive 10 allowances. During the demobilization ceremony, soldiers will receive five times their salary and officers will receive two times their salary in the form of allowances.

Soldiers and noncommissioned officers will receive their remaining five allowances every two months, while officers will receive their eight remaining allowances during the eight months following their demobilization. [end recording]

Troops Urged To Return to Confinement Areas

MB2703134192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] Interior Minister Fernando Dias da Piedade Nando [title as heard] has called on soldiers who have abandoned their confinement areas to return to obtain a certificate [guaranteeing certain benefits] for their future civilian life, as well as a demobilization certificate. He made the call yesterday after a meeting of the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM.

[Begin Nando recording] All soldiers wishing to possess a guarantee certificate for their future civilian life should necessarily be at confinement areas. Accordingly, we are convinced that all soldiers who for different reasons left their confinement areas will go back so that they can be included in the processes of demobilization and social reintegration in our country. [end recording]

The CCPM meeting also decided to speed up the mine disarming process with the assistance from South Africa and Germany.

The meeting equally agreed that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, side on the Joint Verification and Control Commission will hand Celestino Sapalo to the Criminal Investigation Police; and that a CCPM subcommission will soon begin work to monitor hostile propaganda.

Presidency Denies Plot To Assassinate Savimbi

MB270312379 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] The Angolan presidency has categorically denied that there was any plot to kill Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

In a press communique read by Luanda Radio Nacional last evening, the Angolan presidency described as totally baseless a report circulated by a Portuguese newspaper that the Luanda leadership had been warned by a Western country to abandon the alleged plot.

FAPLA General on Joint Chiefs of Staff Meeting

MB2603144292 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Mar 92

[Report on interview with Lieutenant General Higino Carneiro, of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, by unidentified Radio Angola reporters in Luanda on 25 March]

[Text] [Announcer] Representatives of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, and Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, chiefs of General Staff met in Luanda this afternoon. They discussed many issues, including the fate of the arms still in possession of the National Union for the

Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, and the Angolan Government, as well as the troop confinement process.

At the end of the meeting, the Radio Angola reporting team interviewed Lieutenant General Higino Carneiro, who represents the FAPLA forces.

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] We discussed a number of army-related issues. As you know, there have been other meetings before. Today, we analyzed what we had discussed [words indistinct] we assessed what was observed, and what was not observed, and why not. In one of our previous meetings, we decided to send a joint team to Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul Provinces to study the situation there, and to get the local viewpoint. We also made proposals which the chiefs of staff must still analyze and decide on. Thus, that commission [words indistinct] and brought its report, which we analyzed today, and made decisions concerning certain issues.

In addition, we discussed certain changes to the troop confinement areas. We also discussed ways to define the various kinds of weapons, as well as transportation, technical, and other equipment for the new armed forces, which will be called the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA]. As you know, they will be armed with the weapons being collected at the confinement points. A date for the beginning of demobilization has already been set, so we had to discuss the issue of weapons, where they would be kept, and how they would be guarded. In general terms, those were the issues we discussed.

[Reporter] We would also like to know the findings of the joint team that was sent to Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul Provinces [words indistinct] protection to the diamond mining areas by the two sides.

[Carneiro] By both forces. The police force will be responsible for that. The diamond mining areas have to do with the police rather than with the Armed Forces.

[Reporter] What will be the fate of surplus weapons?

[Carneiro] I do not know anything about that yet. (?We will have to choose) the weapons to be used by the FAA. There are weapons that are not in good condition, and they will certainly be destroyed, and the [words indistinct] (?at a later stage).

[Reporter] (?General) [words indistinct] answer three questions: The first has to do with the placement of the troops in Cabinda. UNITA delegations have been reporting the presence of 15,000 men, and air force [words indistinct] in that province. Don't you think that it is rather late for the FAPLA forces to comment on the issue of 15,000 men, and to ask the media to verify those claims only now?

[Carneiro] Well, the measure taken by the FAPLA forces does not come too late. I can tell you that the issue was placed on the agenda and analyzed at today's meeting. Moreover, some Cabinda Province-based forces are to be confined immediately.

[Reporter] General, we would like to know [words indistinct] 15,000 men in Cabinda?

[Carneiro] That is a problem that has been discussed within its own context. As I said, the questions you have been asking us have more to do with today's meeting. We did not touch on the issue of how many men there will be.

[Reporter] I think that [words indistinct] against Dr. Jonas Savimbi. General, do you confirm that there was indeed an attempt on his life?

[Carneiro] I do not know anything about [words indistinct]. If there was an attempt [words indistinct] that attempt.

[Reporter] We heard it on the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan. What information do you have on the existence of that plan?

[Carneiro] You would have to ask those who leaked that information. [end recording]

UNITA General on Savimbi Assassination Plot

MB2603163392 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 26 Mar 92

[Interview with General Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, with unidentified Voice of Black Cockerel correspondent on 25 March; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] General Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, chief of general staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, it gives us immense pleasure to have you here in the studios of the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel. Our first question deals with the peace process leading our country to elections. During this stormy period, how do you view the development of this peace process, and how is National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] currently engaged in it?

[Ben-Ben] We reaffirm our position, our total commitment to the peace process leading to free and fair internationally supervised elections. This is a long process, but it has brought hope to the Angolan people. We have fought for this peace. We would like to see it consolidated. We would like to see the Angolan people for the first time have the opportunity to vote and choose their most legitimate representatives.

[Correspondent] We have the 8 March dossier which is connected with the desertions of Miguel N'zau Puna and Tony da Costa Fernandes. How do you explain this direct link between 8 March, a date when the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] plotted to assassinate our beloved president and these people's desertion?

[Ben-Ben] We have in our possession documents which clearly show that the desertions of Miguel N'zau Puna and Tony Fernandes were directly linked to the plot to assassinate the UNITA president. We have two clear facts: According to information from our sources, when Tony da Costa Fernandes left Luanda for London, he had a meeting with Interior Deputy Minister Nando at 4 February International Airport. They discussed issues which, according to the information we possess, are directly linked to the plot to assassinate the UNITA president. We also received information that he had received money to assist him in his desertion from London.

The other evidence is that when Miguel N'zau Puna returned from Cabinda he went to Luanda. In his desertion from Luanda, he used a [word indistinct] executive aircraft. At this particular moment, Miguel N'zau Puna travels in Europe using a diplomatic passport issued by the People's Republic of Angola.

Accordingly, we have absolutely no doubt at this particular moment that there is a very clear link between the desertion of Puna and Tony and the macabre MPLA plan to assassinate Comrade President Savimbi.

[Correspondent] Going back to the first question, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola is saying that UNITA is once again trying to resort to war because it fears it will lose the elections. The MPLA deputy information minister made just this allegation during the radio newsreel television program yesterday. What is your comment?

[Ben-Ben] The answer is no. UNITA is sure that it is going to win the elections. UNITA played a very important role in bringing about peace in this country. We do not doubt that UNITA will win the elections. Accordingly, we would like to see this peace, which is the result of major work undertaken by all Angolan people and a 16-year suffering, not be sacrificed by the MPLA. UNITA would like to see this process move forward. UNITA believes it is the MPLA that is not interested in the elections because it fears it is going to lose them. Accordingly, that is why it is embarking on acts of intrigue, disunity, and intimidation with a view to weakening UNITA, so that it can remain in power, so that it can continue to steal and massacre Angolan people, so that it can continue to deny us our culture. These are the MPLA's principal objectives. It is doing all it can to hinder the smooth progress of the peace process leading to the elections in September of this year. It is trying to prevent UNITA from coming to power in September.

[Correspondent] Turning to Tony da Costa Fernandes in particular, he said in his statements to the international media that he had been imprisoned by UNITA. Are you aware of this and what caused his imprisonment?

[Ben-Ben] Well, I have also heard Tony da Costa Fernandes say he was imprisoned for one month. I believe he should have been imprisoned for a longer period because, according to information we have, for five years during his stay in London he was receiving

money on behalf of the party. For five years, Tony da Costa Fernandes never made available a single cent of that money to improve the living conditions of UNITA militants, troops, or the Angolan people. In a normal process of investigation on his return from London, Tony da Costa Fernandes was asked to explain where he put the money. He failed to give a plausible explanation. Our party forgave him. Today, he thinks that one-month imprisonment pays for all the money he embezzled during five years. He took the money for his personal use instead of sending it here to serve the people.

[Correspondent] Where did this money come from? Did it come from any government or company?

[Ben-Ben] The money came from Tanks [Consolidated Investment Company] which is connected with the Benguela railroad.

[Correspondent] Apart from embezzling this money donated to UNITA by this firm, Tony da Costa Fernandes also committed blackmail from France or England, demanding \$15 million from UNITA. What is your comment on this?

[Ben-Ben] That is characteristic of Tony da Costa Fernandes. This gesture of piracy is directly linked to his nature. He should just think: During this period when we are experiencing very serious problems in obtaining civilian clothes for demobilized soldiers, should we just give money to a pirate? That is not how we operate in UNITA. UNITA would never hand over a single cent to Tony da Costa Fernandes to satisfy his whims, his personal interests. UNITA is faced with great responsibility. We have soldiers who will be demobilized from the army. We have relatives, children, and civilians. We know exactly what our people are lacking. The money that the party has should necessarily serve our people. It cannot be used to satisfy Tony Da Costa's whims.

[Correspondent] Does UNITA have anything to say regarding Miguel N'zau Puna's secessionist convictions? In his statements to the international media yesterday, he favored Cabinda's secession.

[Ben-Ben] I also heard Miguel N'zau Puna's statements yesterday. I have heard his ambiguous statements which clearly show his secessionist convictions. That is a pity. It is a pity because for many years he tried to show us another face—the face of a man who was interested in resolving the problem of Angola as a whole. Now we have become aware of what he is. We know his thoughts and anguish. He was our colleague for many years, a general. Today we have become aware that unfortunately in history we have generals who are even unable to organize a patrol [laughs]. Meanwhile, we are aware that Tony da Costa Fernandes and Miguel N'zau Puna have different ideas. Tony da Costa Fernandes speaks in favor of organizing a democratic and Christian UNITA.

[Correspondent] Is that possible? Can they expect any support?

[Ben-Ben] Well, as far as we know, Tony da Costa Fernandes seems to have opted for the (?wrong) path. There is no single steadfast militant or man who supports Tony da Costa Fernandes, or Puna for that matter. What is more, according to a statement from the UNITA Political Commission, these two individuals have been expelled from the party. They cannot in any way be allowed to speak on UNITA's behalf. Accordingly, if Tony believes that he can democratize UNITA, he is mistaken. He can no longer speak on behalf of UNITA. UNITA was established with its own objectives and ideals. UNITA has been fighting for all these past years as a cohesive force, behind President Savimbi. No one, therefore, can pretend that he speaks on behalf of UNITA. The Angolan people will not accept it; and we, the military people, will not accept it.

[Correspondent] The international community still refers to Tony da Costa Fernandes and Miguel N'zau Puna as generals. Following their expulsion from UNITA, can they still continue to use their military ranks?

[Ben-Ben] Within the framework of our military discipline, people expelled from the party immediately lose their military ranks. Accordingly, they cannot be considered as generals.

[Correspondent] Will this not cause resentment in the FALA army?

[Ben-Ben] It is just the contrary. Our troops are outraged by the behavior of individuals who for many years were dressed in the 24 January [UNITA's founding day] uniforms and are today showing a completely different behavior. In our path as FALA soldiers, we are inspired by our brothers who lost their lives along the way. We are inspired by those people who fought with us in different offensives. With the restoration of peace, each one of us who survived feels that we have made some contribution. All the same, these two people did not contribute much as soldiers. That is why it was very easy for them to follow the path they followed. A steadfast individual who sees his comrade in arms killed, cannot abandon the 24 January uniform because it is this uniform which will bring about better prospects, a period of hope and prosperity for the Angolan people.

[Correspondent] There is another issue that I would like to ask you to focus on. It is the issue of foreign mercenaries being recruited by the government of the People's Republic of Angola. We have heard that Cubans are returning to the country. We have heard the government is recruiting Libyans, North Koreans, and so on. Is there any concrete information on this issue?

[Ben-Ben] We in the General Staff have some information on this. It is a very delicate dossier which is receiving our greatest attention. Each day we are able to gather documents on MPLA intentions. It is true that foreigners are coming in. It is true that foreigners are being deployed in strategic areas and spread all over the country with a view to destabilizing the electoral process. The truth is that we will be able to compile a full dossier

on this information. This dossier will be presented to the party leadership, and we will then be in a position to expose these maneuvers.

The MPLA should stop having illusions, because there will not be a repetition of what happened in 1975. The Angolan people have become far more alert and do not want further such experiences. Angolans have experienced everything that the MPLA could offer and which caused the people much suffering. So, the MPLA must not feel that anything different from the obvious outcome of the peace process and the elections will ever take place. Moreover, the MPLA should not oppose a change of government even if it succeeds in carrying out all of its macabre plans.

[Correspondent] As FALA's chief of staff you are far better placed to comment on the reaction of our Armed Forces to the government of the People's Republic of Angola's aborted plan to kill our president on 8 March?

[Ben-Ben] As a soldier, I resent the whole affair, particularly because the MPLA has managed to lure people from our midst. There is a sense of revolt among the electorate. We know that in addition to heroes a country can also create reactionaries and people like Tony and Miguel N'zau Puna.

Throughout the history of UNITA, including the difficulties we experienced during the war, we realized that we come out stronger whenever we are challenged. So, we think that the present situation means that all UNITA militants and soldiers must heighten their vigilance, because the MPLA will not stop infiltrating people into our movement in order to divide UNITA on the basis of intrigue, intimidation, and false promises. They will use money to achieve their goals. We have fought for 16 years, but it was not because of money. We want the outcome of the elections to reflect the reason for our struggle.

So, we do not want money to be regarded as the outcome of our struggle. The question of money applies to Miguel N'zau Puna and Tony da Costa Fernandes, unlike any true soldier who saw his comrade of arms being killed, and who suffered because of famine, thirst, and long marches. We had a perfectly well-defined ideal. Puna and Tony did not experience that, and so it was easy for them to sell out all those sacrifices for a few dollars, which have been paid to them by some unknown sources and to serve their own personal interests.

[Correspondent] Than you, general. Would you like to send any message, particularly to UNITA militants and troops, including FALA soldiers in assembly points or in the ranks of the single national army?

[Ben-Ben] Like I said before, we are committed to the fulfillment of our goals within the framework of the peace process. The demobilization of troops is about to begin. UNITA's leadership is involved in the demobilization process. We want to reassure the first soldiers,

who will form part of the single Army, because everybody wants to know how the process will unfold. Our soldiers, who have played a very important role during the war [words indistinct].

*** Minister Discusses Debt to Former USSR**

92AF0528B Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 28 Feb 92 p 15

[Text] Yesterday in Lisbon, the Angolan minister of internal administration, Lopo do Nascimento, revealed that Luanda might not pay its war debt to Moscow, in the context of a desirable special agreement to assist Angola in its democratization and reconstruction process.

Lopo do Nascimento emphasized the need for certain concrete situations to be the object of a special agreement that might exempt Angola from paying any war costs. As an example, he cited the case of South Africa, "which first destroyed bridges in Angola, and is now going to rebuild them, with Angola paying for this." It is in this context that certain Angolan sectors are defending the nonpayment of the debt to the ex-USSR.

When asked later by DN whether Angola had already submitted any formal proposal to Moscow regarding the nonpayment of the war debt, Lopo do Nascimento responded negatively. However, he added: "Obviously, it would be in Angola's interest not to pay."

Jokingly, he gave a reminder that "the Soviet Union no longer exists," and that, furthermore, the military equipment provided to Angola came from different republics which have now become independent.

Angola's debt to the former Soviet Union totals at least \$6 billion, and part of that debt results from military equipment supplies during 16 years of civil war, and from the Soviet participation in the construction of the Capanda Dam.

Its actual payment has raised many questions, considering the present economic situation and poverty in Angola, and the changes that occurred last year in what until recently was USSR territory. Other questions hinge on who would pay that debt, contracted by the Angolan State with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] in the government, if UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] should be the one to win the elections.

The statements made by the Angolan minister coincide with the visit paid to Luanda yesterday by the chief Russian diplomat, during which the question of the debt was the focal point of the talks held. Immediately after his arrival in Luanda on Wednesday night, Andrey Kozyrev declared that the two countries would have to seek "a mutually advantageous solution" to the problem, which must be discussed "in a creative manner with mutual respect."

According to the director of the European Office of the Angolan Foreign Affairs Ministry, Joaquim de Lemos,

"the foreign debt was one of the concerns to be debated with Kozyrev, but not the major one." He said that the stress was placed "on the continuity of relations."

Lemos also noted that a "slight stoppage" has occurred at the Capanda Dam, owing to the abolishment of the Soviet bank for financing external operations. Nevertheless, he claimed that the political and economic changes in the ex-USSR "should not jeopardize the Russian contribution to the completion of the dam."

*** Emergency Meeting: Armed Assaults at Airport**

92AF0507F Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 29 Feb 92 p 32

[Text] The management of Luanda Airport held an emergency meeting yesterday with representatives of the airline companies that operate in Angola, in view of the rising tide of armed assaults that have occurred at the airport.

Sources close to the airport management informed the LUSA news agency that significant measures have been taken to halt the assaults reported at the 4 February Airport, where aircraft of the TAP [Portuguese Airways] and UTA [Air Transport Union Company] were assaulted this week.

According to the same source, the police will now be authorized to assist in the effort to stop the baggage theft, which from all indications is perpetrated by individuals connected with the Air Force, by deserters from the Armed Forces, and by "criminals from the surrounding neighborhoods."

Early last Thursday morning, individuals "in uniform and armed with HK machine guns" diverted passengers' baggage, including three suitcases belonging to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Fatima Roque.

A source within the movement headed by Jonas Savimbi disclosed that Fatima Roque "was left without clothing and important UNITA documents" that were to be delivered to the UNITA leadership.

It is emphasized, however, that on Tuesday night an aircraft of TAP-Air Portugal was assaulted by armed individuals who carried off the baggage of Captain Jose Carvalho.

Aircraft of Angolan Airlines (TAAG) have also been the object of these assaults, especially flights from abroad. Even planes of the Belgian company SABENA [Belgian Company for Air Operations] have not escaped these assaults.

The Luanda international airport adjoins military units that protect the area and also borders a residential area "where the criminals take refuge," LUSA has learned.

On Wednesday, Santana Andre Pitra ("Petroff"), deputy minister of the interior and commandant-general of the Public Order Police, acknowledged at a press conference that "many of these crimes are perpetrated by elements of the police and the military." He cited in this connection the incident at the port of Luanda in which a container was broken into and tens of television sets and videos from Portugal were stolen.

At least 14 police personnel, including several officers, were implicated in this crime and have already been turned over to the courts, according to the commandant of police.

Madagascar

Premier Decrees National Forum Decisions Binding

LD2603215592 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 26 Mar 92

[Text] In Madagascar, in spite of several incidents, the national forum is halfway toward drafting a new constitution. Our special correspondent has just obtained an exclusive piece of news from the prime minister: He is going to make the resolutions of the forum binding. Thus there is progress toward the end of the long period of transition. Here is Philippe Leymarie:

[Leymarie] It is an important step that the Malagasy prime minister has just taken in agreement with the main heads of the transitional institutions. He has just determined by decree, and RFI [Radio France International] was given the first news of this, that the national forum, which is currently working in the capital under the auspices of the Council of Christian Churches, from now on has constitutional weight. The draft constitution and the draft electoral bill which will emerge from these debates on Sunday will thus have the force of law, after undergoing some legal grooming. A committee is also being created with the offices of political figures, as well as with the heads of the four Christian churches, to guarantee the authenticity of the texts which will be submitted to a referendum. For the government and the main heads of the transitional parties it is a question of closing the file on the transitional period as quickly as possible, of putting an end to the current legal vacuum or legal [word indistinct]. The period of transition is costing too much; it is not of a nature to reassure either business people and trade unions or Malagasy public opinion, but of course it delights political circles.

Although he expects reactions of incomprehension on the part of the supporters of President Ratsiraka, Guy Razanamasy is playing down in advance the prospect of any incidents. The so-called legalist parties which have remained loyal to President Ratsiraka have nevertheless warned that they would not take well what they consider to be a new push to the benefit of the Active Forces movement, generally in the majority in this forum. This is Philippe Leymarie in Antananarivo for RFI.

National Forum Postponed Following Grenade Attack

AB2703111192 Paris AFP in English 1050 GMT
27 Mar 92

[Text] Antananarivo, March 27 (AFP)—A full session of Madagascar's constitutional forum was postponed Friday after a grenade attack injured two people outside the hall here where the debate has been under way, informed sources said.

Two people were hurt when unidentified assailants threw the grenade outside the main amphitheatre in the Ampefihola district's school complex, the sources said without giving further details.

A similar attack occurred Monday [23 March] outside the Radio-Madagascar building close to the schools.

The plenary meeting of the forum was postponed because commissions drawing up the new constitution and electoral code for the Indian Ocean island had not finished their work, the sources said Friday.

Supporters of Madagascan President Didier Ratsiraka want a federal system with power largely devolved to the regions, but most of the 1,400 participants in the forum oppose the idea.

Sources close to the National Church Council, the main organizer of the forum, said its closing session could be postponed from next Monday [30 March] to Wednesday [1 April].

A referendum on the new constitution for Madagascar's Third Republic is due to be held on May 24. The interim government was formed last year after months of demonstrations against Admiral Ratsiraka.

The interim government of Guy Razanamasy has meanwhile called on football authorities to transfer Saturday's Africa Cup match between Madagascar's BTM and Vital'o of Burundi away from the capital to Antsirabe, 170 kilometres (105 miles) south of Antananarivo. The national football federation has not ceded to the government demand, attributed to political tension in the capital, press reports said Friday.

Mozambique

'Massive' Desertions From Renamo Reported

MB2603195692 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 26 Mar 92

[Excerpt] The number of desertions from Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] ranks in Zambezia Province is on the increase. The massive desertion of Renamo elements, who voluntarily surrender to the Mozambican Government authorities, has been caused by serious logistical problems faced by most guerrillas in that group. [passage omitted]

*** Renamo Reportedly Still Occupies Nampula Town**

92AF0522A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
10 Feb 92 p 3

[Article by Vasco da Gama]

[Text] (AIM)—A powerful sound system powered by a generator mounted on a military vehicle abandoned by the Armed Forces of Mozambique at Imala, in the province of Nampula, serves to entertain the more than 500 Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] troops in that locality.

Imala is an administrative station in Muecate, less than 100 km from the city of Nampula, the provincial capital, which fell to the Renamo troops on 22 January.

Reports on events in the field are brought in from time to time by individuals who have managed to flee, using their own resources and taking various risks.

The administrative officials and those of the government party, the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], who have now sought refuge at the administrative station in Namialo, 90 km from Nampula, have revealed that as of 5 February, 11 persons had died.

According to eyewitnesses, one soldier and four militiamen were among the victims.

The others killed were civilians, one of whom lost his life when he activated a mine as he fled in haste toward the Muecate district seat. Two others were murdered days after the occupation began.

AIM has learned from administrative officials who fled to Namialo that the generator mounted on the old military command vehicle in Imala was brought from Namialo, which the Renamo regards as its regional headquarters.

This is evidence of the importance this armed group assigns to Imala, as well as its intention of staying on there, in view of the strategic importance of the region, in which the land is particularly fertile.

Renamo mobilized large troop contingents in order to occupy the town. Men were brought in from other nearby bases, such as Nanticua and Mariri, and support was provided by another contingent from the province of Zambezia, south of Nampula.

These same sources said that more than 500 men are heavily armed, and are under the command of a certain "Major Torres."

Mario Manuel Nacopo, who was in charge of the administrative station seized, told AIM that Renamo focused its weapons fire on the military command post and the trenches located nearby.

"We were pounded by heavy enemy fire. We had no chance, because the Renamo soldiers had the advantage

in numbers, and they even succeeded in flanking our trench from both sides," he said.

Our source did not specify whether the attacking forces suffered casualties, but said he had on several occasions seen Renamo personnel carrying bodies.

The seizure of Imala was preceded by a great Renamo mobilization. Mario Nacopo said that prior to the attack on the region, Renamo personnel made constant trips to the environs of the town in search of food supplies for the base at Namihia, where a large number of the Renamo casualties are being cared for.

In the environs of the town, Renamo not only plundered goods but also kidnapped citizens to do various kinds of work within the base.

On the night of 22 January, the station was practically surrounded, according to this same report, and the "enemy presence" was very obvious, "leading us to believe that we would have a fight."

According to the times as estimated by Mario Nacopo, the Renamo attack began at about 0448 local time and ended at 0505, apparently without any heavy resistance from the forces stationed there.

Since Imala was occupied, there has only been one effort by the government forces to recover the town, which according to our source, occurred on 27 January.

Our source admitted that it would not be easy to retake Imala, and he even suggested that judging from the concentration of war materiel and troops mobilized by Renamo, it might be necessary to use other means—airial resources, perhaps.

The attempt by the government forces was, and still is being, made difficult by the fortified checkpoints established by Renamo more than a kilometer away from the center of the station.

These checkpoints have been established along the road leading to the Muecate district seat, and in addition, there are other checkpoints manned by reconnaissance personnel a kilometer farther on.

The danger has now spread to the Muecate district seat. As nightfall approaches, people seek refuge in the relatively calm locations there, and then return to their own areas in the early hours of the morning.

This is the first time that Renamo has succeeded in occupying the Imala station, after making three efforts beginning in 1988, Mario Nacopo said.

The Namialo station became the largest and most important reception point for individuals fleeing Imala and in need of food supplies. The number of these refugees had reached a total of more than 2,200 by 5 February.

Most of the 14,195 residents of Imala sought refuge in Namialo, Nacarua, and Anacavala, regions where there was relatively greater calm, as well as the Muecate district seat itself.

These people traveled as best they could, making long journeys through the dense forests of the region. Some never reached their destination. Others died along the way after wandering for days in the forest, uncertain of their direction, or due to the lack of food.

Shipments of foodstuffs made available by Agrarian Action, a nongovernmental German organization, are now expected to arrive in Namialo.

But these quantities of foodstuffs are far too small to meet the food needs of these people, since still others are arriving daily, without any guarantee of a means of survival.

The food situation in the occupied zone is unsatisfactory as well, and the supplies available are not even sufficient for the occupation forces. On 2 February, according to individuals who managed to flee from Imala, two people died in a fight within the ranks of the Renamo over some pork.

The witnesses said that the clash occurred at a time when various groups located there were being served the daily meal.

The two victims were shot when a third individual standing near the two who were fighting over an additional serving of meat fired his weapon.

* Socioeconomic Status of Niassa Town Described

92AF0522C Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese
2 Feb 92 pp 10-11

[Article by Bento Balol]

[Excerpts] Cuamba is the second largest town in Niassa and, by the way, the second capital of that province in the northern part of our country. The residents of Cuamba, moreover, have a saying: "If you are in Cuamba, you can be sure you are better off than if you were in Lichinga...."

In fact, Cuamba is a town which has a rather stable atmosphere, and where the military situation involves only the thousands of persons displaced by the war who are arriving there constantly in search of aid. But as far as the smell of gunpowder is concerned, it occurs only in the residents' dreams.

Moreover, with the reestablishment of the regular railway links with the city of Nampula, Cuamba has become a more prosperous city, in which the citizens have great hopes for the morrow in their daily activities. However, not everything is rosy in that locality in our country. The mass media are for all practical purposes absent, because it is even hard to tune in the Niassa Provincial Transmitter. And one only hears about newspapers, since the number of newspaper copies which reach the second capital of Niassa can be

counted on the fingers of one hand. It is then, this picture which we will try to sketch very briefly in this report, offering a portrait of the day-to-day life in a city in the interior of Mozambique.

Located at the extreme southern end of the Maniamba-Amaramba mountain complex, the city of Cuamba is an obligatory stop for anyone interested in learning about the real potential of the province of Niassa. Although it has only one paved roadway, Eduardo Mondlane Avenue, which comes in from the country, Cuamba is a remote site where life is advancing gradually, and the productivity indices are the best anywhere in the province of Niassa. Our reporter was there for about a week, participating in the way of life of that community, solely for the purpose of learning about the day-to-day existence of its inhabitants.

The Military Situation

One of the first aspects about which we attempted to learn after our arrival was the military situation in the city. To this end we went to the District Military Command Post, where, incredibly, the local authorities refused to give us any statement. However, our reporter talked with various citizens, who said that they are living in absolute peace, without any disturbances of a military nature. In addition, Cuamba is currently the main refuge for thousands of persons displaced by the war, the majority of them coming from districts in the provinces of Niassa and Nampula. But the peace which prevails does not prevent the contingent of forces from Malawi which is stationed along the Nacala Corridor from being quartered in Cuamba. In fact, several hundred soldiers from that neighboring country are constantly to be seen in the streets of the city of Cuamba, although they are in most cases unarmed. But the real truth is that there seem to be more soldiers from Malawi in Cuamba than there are Mozambicans. Moreover, similar to what we found in the Beira Corridor with regard to the Zimbabwean troops, the Malawian forces stationed in Cuamba enjoy a certain prestige with the local population, because they have food supplies which in many cases are inaccessible to the popular masses. Thus their logistic surplus gives the Malawian troops one of their main ways of earning a few extra meticals.

The Socioeconomic Situation

Together with this military stability, naturally, there are better prospects in the socioeconomic sector. Except that these prospects are limited by certain obstacles. This is because of the constant increase in population density resulting from the exodus of people from the surrounding regions as a result of the unstable military situations there.

In any case, Cuamba is a city characterized by constant activity. It benefits greatly from the railroad line which

links it with the city of Nampula, on which trains are traveling regularly now. "Our great problem here in Cuamba is that the prices of goods are relatively high. This is true for the goods of an industrial sort which come from the large cities. But when the train arrives from Nampula, the greater part of the problems of the city are resolved, because it brings fuel, among other things," Joana Suleimane, 48, a resident of Cuamba, says. [passage omitted]

Influx of Refugees

The city of Cuamba is at this time the leading refuge for the citizens from all over the southern part of the province of Niassa and the southwestern part of the province of Nampula. Thus about 20,257 persons displaced by the war from various places in these provinces have reported to the offices of the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters (DPCCN) in Cuamba. This information was provided to us by Carlos Chitchococha, the regional logistics official for the DPCCN at that location, when he was asked about the emergency situation in Cuamba. "The majority of the displaced persons who have come here have fled from the districts of Nipepe, Maua, Malema, and Mutuali. Upon arrival, they are sent to the accommodation centers," our interlocutor said. He then went on to add that "this figure—20,257—comes from the last statistics drawn up on 30 November, but with every passing day, more displaced persons are arriving in Cuamba, which means that the figure mentioned was surpassed a long time ago."

Carlos Chitchococha also said that because of the excessive number of displaced persons, the DPCCN is encountering certain difficulties in providing them with suitable support, despite the fact that support in food supplies is being received from the nongovernmental organizations operating there.

"In 1991, we had an influx of more refugees than in 1990, because the war intensified greatly, particularly in the districts of Nipepe, Maua, and Metarica. In addition, because of the shortage of transport facilities, the regional DPCCN center in Cuamba has only been able to deliver foodstuffs to all of the accommodation centers every 15 days, instead of every week. We only have two vehicles and a tractor, which does not ensure effective coverage, as they say, of all of the camps for which we are responsible," Chitchococha said. When asked about the status of medical assistance for the displaced persons, the regional DPCCN logistics official in Cuamba said that this institution is cooperating closely with the Red Cross of Mozambique, the District Health Office, and also the nongovernmental organization called Doctors Without Frontiers. "When a displaced person presents himself at the DPCCN, we put him in immediate touch with the health organizations so that they can evaluate his condition. For example, just now as I am speaking with you, we have a medical team working with the

displaced persons at the Metacui Neighborhood Accommodation Center and that in the communal settlement of Cileco," our interlocutor said in conclusion.

Peasant Farming Operations

More than 50 percent of the farm production from the 1990-1991 season remains in the hands of the peasants, due to the failure of the district office of Agricom [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] in Cuamba to provide the funds needed for shipment. This information was provided to us by Luis Adolfo Cardoso and Carlos Saide, who are members of a commission which at the time of our visit to Cuamba was replacing the local district director of agriculture, who was away. "Although there appeared to be a threat at the beginning of the rainy season, the productivity levels achieved in the 1990-1991 farm season were very high. The basic problem lies in making deliveries, because this has still not been fully carried out. We have a great deal of corn, beans, and sunflower seeds at the administrative stations in Lurio and Tatará which have still not been shipped, because Agricom has no money." This statement was made by Adolfo Cardoso, and was immediately confirmed by his colleague Carlos Saide, who said that "there is no doubt that farming this season was very successful. There was production for consumption and a surplus, but unfortunately, it is still in the possession of the peasants."

When asked to estimate the value of the products remaining to be marketed, Carlos Saide said "I cannot give you exact figures as to the quantities remaining to be marketed, but I can guarantee that more than 50 percent of the production is still with the peasants." Our interlocutor further said that despite this inadequate marketing, the work of the peasants continues to be intensive. They are already preparing for the next farm season, with the expectation of high productivity indices if the rainfall is adequate. "The only problem the peasants are facing is the lack of nhemba-bean seeds, since the season which has now ended was not a success. Another major problem is the plague of ladybugs which is spreading in alarming fashion. The peasants are seeking local resources to combat the infestation," Carlos Saide emphasized.

Agricom Consulted

Next, our reporter sought out Alfredo Taimo, the district representative of the Agricom in Cuamba, who said that "in fact, a number of products were not fully marketed because of financial problems at the office itself, and it was necessary to suspend the purchase of products on 2 October. These were products such as corn, green beans, and rice, which require a certain funding, and the responsibility for a solution falls to the provincial office in Lichinga."

Our interlocutor said further that although a substantial volume of production remains in the hands of the peasants, the work done during the 1990-1991 farm season was very intensive. Participants included the

private and family sectors, and there were also commercial participants in the districts of Cuamba, Mutuali, and Malema. The Agricom representative in Cuamba went on to say that "we operated throughout the season with a permanent station at the local warehouse, as well as mobile stations at various points in the district. Within this context, we succeeded in marketing 1,227.4 tons of corn, 94.3 tons of beans, 0.1 tons of sesame seeds, 855.8 tons of sunflower seeds, 8 tons of sorghum, 59 tons of rice, 0.7 tons of "meixoeira", 172 tons of green beans, and also 1.2 tons of dried cassava. And we have a small problem in that we do not have enough sacking for this whole volume of marketed products."

The district representative of Agricom in Cuamba further said that his office is operating as a kind of regional office in the southern part of the province of Niassa. For this reason, various projects with the districts of Maua, Mecanheles, and Metarica are planned.

"In this last district, we have had some difficulties in undertaking distribution because the military security conditions are not good. However, we are trying to transport all of the products there. On the other hand, because of the warehousing conditions in Mecanheles, it is necessary to ship all of the products marketed there to Cuamba."

Our interlocutor also said that the technical conditions for storage at that farm-marketing enterprise in Cuamba are inadequate, and need a general overhaul and investment in order to be able to satisfactorily meet the steadily increasing demand.

"Where the products already marketed are concerned," Alfredo Taimo went on to say, "we have established contacts with certain bodies with a view to their sale. We are going to carry out a study in depth of the market in Nampula, particularly where transportation costs are concerned, so that we will be able to place our products. This is the case with sunflower seeds. We placed them experimentally with the Monapo Factory, but we had a slight reduction in the prices paid, so that we need to make some studies with a view to future dealings." Our interlocutor, ill at ease about the situation, vented his feelings a bit in conclusion. "It is very sad, but the truth is that the volume which stayed in the fields is greater than the quantity we succeeded in marketing...."

* Great Britain Finances Maputo Port Projects

92AF0517C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
11 Feb 92 p 1

[Text] The government of Great Britain announced that it is going to make available 3.8 million pounds sterling, or about 14 billion meticals, for programs to assist Maputo port restoration projects.

To this end, yesterday morning representatives of the governments of Mozambique and Great Britain signed an agreement formalizing the grant. Representing Mozambique was Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso,

while Maeve Fort, ambassador of the United Kingdom to Maputo, represented the British side.

According to information given to NOTICIAS, the technical assistance to be granted to Maputo port under the South African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) will be provided by personnel from Liverpool port in Great Britain. Involved is a firm that has been working with the Maputo port management under a cooperation program instituted in 1964.

According to reports, this new stage of British technical assistance to Maputo port is also meant to reinforce local staff in the areas of finance, accounting, loading and unloading operations, port management, and human resources.

We were told that out of the total amount, a million and a half pounds sterling will go to buy new equipment.

* German Group To Assist Small Businesses

92AF0522B Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE
in Portuguese 4 Feb 92 p 12

[Text] Maputo—The mixed Mozambican-German company known as the Office for the Support of Small Investment Projects (GAPI) served more than 100 clients last year, the majority of them in the provinces of Nampula and Sofala. Dieter Falk, the director of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the German partner in the company, says that this organization is seeking to extend its services to cover the entire country.

The GAPI, which was established in 1990 on the initiative of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the People's Development Bank (BPD), is a financial company which seeks to promote the growth of small domestic businesses by providing technical aid, granting bank loans, and providing various other types of support.

Dieter Falk says that the activities of the GAPI will in the future be gradually extended to the entire country, with the exception of the cities of Maputo and Beira. All of the activities with which the GAPI helps are oriented toward small industries in the processing, agricultural, and fishing sectors and service bureaus.

In the provinces of Sofala and Nampula, where the largest number of businesses financed by the company are located, a little more than 4 million German marks, representing approximately 4 million contos, have been invested since 1990.

In the near future, a German specialist on environmental issues is expected to arrive in the country. He has been asked to come to train technicians who will supervise various environmental aspects in the course of an analysis of each business receiving financing from this company.

The Friedrich Ebert Foundation, which controls 30 percent of the capital of this limited liability company, has been accumulating experience in this sector for a

little over 30 years, during which time it has operated in 60 countries in the so-called Third World.

Namibia

Proposals Formulated for Walvis Bay Administration

MB2703075692 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] The joint technical committees of South African and Namibian officials have formulated proposals for a joint administrative authority for Walvis Bay. The two committees were formed in December last year, one to investigate the joint administration of Walvis bay and 12 offshore islands and the other to look into the Orange River border between South Africa and Namibia. They formulated proposals at a meeting in Windhoek and will now present them to their governments for consideration.

Seychelles

Opposition Leader on Current Political Situation

AB2603163592 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 24 Mar 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The first multiparty elections in the Seychelles for over 15 years are expected to take place later this year but no date has been set, and since opposition parties were given the green light in December, some claim that they are not really free to operate. One of the seven newly registered parties is the Parti Seychellois, and one of its leading members is Maxime Ferrari, a foreign minister who served under both President Rene and ex-President Mancham. Ferrari recently returned to the Seychelles from exile, but he is visiting London at the moment. Josephine Hazely asked him what the political climate is like at home.

[Begin recording] [Ferrari] The only thing that has really changed by law has been the possibility of registering political parties but about three weeks ago there was a meeting of one of the political parties in the Seychelles which had to be stopped. The police had to stop it because of violence coming from the part of the supporters of Mr. Rene, the president of Seychelles. It was only people coming from his party; there were a number of thugs....

[Hazely, interrupting] How do you know that?

[Ferrari] Because they were dressed in the colors of the party; they were carrying the flag of the party; they were carrying photographs of Mr. Rene himself; and they were the same people who were throwing bottles, stones, and molotov cocktails.

[Hazely] It seems then that there is no place for a party like yours?

[Ferrari] No, since then there has been a lot of denunciation of this, denunciation by all the opposition, and Mr. Rene has had to express regret; denunciation by the church; and denunciation by the registrar of political parties. So, Mr. Rene has taken note of that, and this same party was able this last Sunday, [22 March] two days ago, to hold another rally in the same district, and this time, practically uneventful. Some few people threw some stones right at the end of the meeting.

[Hazely] You are a senior politician, you have served in the two governments of your country, and you know President Rene quite well. Do you really believe that he is genuine when he says that he is going to have multiparty elections and, you know, in the elections, the people would have a chance to decide? Do you really believe that he is genuine indeed?

[Ferrari] Yes, I think Mr. Rene is genuine because, obviously, he cannot go back on what he has said. The whole international community is watching him. He has to be genuine but what is not genuine is that we do not want to have a system whereby the constitution will be a constitution that comes from Mr. Rene and his party. Because, I believe that he and the members of his party are not good democrats. I do not believe that they can change overnight from believing in the single-party state into a multiparty system, and they themselves set the pace for a democratic process. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Swaziland

Pudemo Acknowledges Existence of Military Wing

MB2703093592 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER
in English 27 Mar 92 pp 1, 8

[Report by Martin Matse: "Yes, Pudemo Has a Military Wing"]

[Text] For the first time, the People's United Democratic Movement (Pudemo) Secretary-General, Mr. Dominic Mngomezulu, has admitted that the movement has a military wing operating outside Swaziland.

Mr. Mngomezulu said the military wing known as the defence department has been in operation since the party's inception. All along, he said, the military wing operated underground until recently when the party decided to unban itself.

Declaring 1992 the year of mass action towards democracy, the movement's secretary-general said: "A lot has been said about Pudemo and its military wing. Many people have heard that Pudemo has within its structures a military wing. It is not surprising that certain erroneous

reports have been made on this controversial issue given that our movement has been until its last congress, operating underground.

"Now the truth of the matter is that from its very inception, the movement has had a defence department headed by a defence security."

Mr. Mngomezulu said from its very birth, Pudemo considered that it would be necessary to defend the course for which it stood for.

"The reason was that those against whom the struggle was launched would put up resistance to the demands for change and that in the event the resistance assumed violent proportions, then our movement should be in a position to deliver the goods. At no stage was it said that the movement will initiate aggressive military operations against the state. Ours has been and continues to be a purely defensive stance.

"What we are saying in a nutshell is that the state has to date not made it necessary for us to engage our defence department militarily and we hope this will be the trend until a democratic order is finally established in our country. We are fully committed to a peaceful transition and it is the government that will decide whether that be the trend or not. Purely for tactical reasons, we cannot at this stage divulge any information regarding the capacity at our command to defend ourselves and the people. Suffice to say that called upon to, we can and will defend ourselves," Mr. Mngomezulu told our reporter.

Mr. Mngomezulu continued to say that his movement was on record as having rejected Vusela [greetings committee] 2. He said this was still the position of his movement; citing the reason that Vusela 1 revealed that the nation is divided on what form of government is necessary for Swaziland.

"One group says there should be multi-party democracy. The other camp feels that Tinkhundla [traditional community councils], intact or reformed, is ideal. Now clearly therefore, a vote has to be conducted to show where the majority fall. So a referendum comes in handy. But then for a referendum to take place, certain preconditions must exist. These include lifting the state of emergency, repealing all laws suppressing basic civil liberties, return of exiles, etc.," he said.

In place of Vusela 2, Mr. Mngomezulu called for a referendum. "Vusela 2 presupposes that our people want Tinkhundla reformed as evident in the terms of reference. This is incorrect. It cannot be said that opinions obtained in Vusela 1 commanded popular participation because some Tinkhundla including the biggest (Manzini) in the country were not visited.

"Most of our people could not attend either because of work commitments or simply because the committee did not give people enough time about their visits and as such, people could not attend.

"Members of the committee, instead of objectively soliciting views, took the platform to justify Tinkhundla and the composition of the committee was exclusively made up of advocates of the state-quo."

To drive home their demands, Mngomezulu said, they have declared 1992 the year of mass action towards democracy.

"As of now there is broad consultation at all levels to beef up our programme of action. We have resolved to defy all laws which inhibit basic and essential civil liberties. As part of our programme, we have declared April 12 a national mourning day because of what happened to the nation on the April 12 1973. We will mourn this day through various activities which our people will decide upon."

For the long term, Mr. Mngomezulu said his movement was looking at engaging the government to a frank and sincere dialogue. He said his movement has always been ready for government.

"The ball is squarely in government's court. Until dialogue is opened, we will continue to defy its laws."

Mr. Mngomezulu further said he noted with concern that some members of the House of Senate still live in the past and seem to be nursing hang-overs.

"We would like to inform them that we did not need their permission to unban our movement. We would like to remind them that they are in office illegally since they were never voted into office by the people.

"They were 'bulaward,' meaning appointed. So the noise they are making is inspired by the desire to be appointed again. We warn them that this is a thing of the past and that we are going to struggle vigorously for people to be popularly voted for instead of being appointed. So they are advised to adjust their positions," he said.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Addresses ZANU Central Committee

Accuses Leaders of 'Being Cowards'

MB2703150892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1308 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] Harare Mar 27 SAPA—President Robert Mugabe on Friday accused leaders in his ruling ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] (PF [Patriotic Front]) party of being cowards who abandoned their leadership roles because of the drought and a stringent economic reform programme.

ZIANA news agency reported that in a scathing address to the first Central Committee meeting this year, Mr Mugabe said these leaders should leave the party because they were liabilities.

"There are those among us, arrant political cowards and defeatists, whose songs are no longer songs of glory, but have turned into gloomy death chimes and dirges.

"Like the legendary coward, they have long [since] politically perished, not just once, but many times over. Surely, such members are no asset to the party, but are a great liability, especially where they also happen to be leaders of our party at one level or another.

"Cowards, you will agree, should never lead but be led," he said.

Mr Mugabe said the fortunes of the party and government were at a low ebb, but he believed efficient handling of the drought situation would raise their fortunes.

Names Drought Relief Ministers

*MB2703154592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1303 GMT 27 Mar 92*

[Text] Harare Mar 27 SAPA—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe on Friday [27 March] named eight coordinating resident ministers who will head drought relief operations in each of the country's provinces.

Addressing this year's first Central Committee meeting of the ruling ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] (PF [Patriotic Front]) in the capital, ZIMBABWE national news agency reported Mr Mugabe said the country was experiencing one of the worst droughts in living memory.

Its effects on agriculture and on the ability of the country to feed and sustain the nation was so devastating that Zimbabwe needed to import a whole season's harvest of maize and large quantities of other food and allied products.

"As a result of its countrywide effects, our entire rural community is without grain, its staple food, whilst the livestock on which we depend for beef and dairy products has also been heavily decimated. Our agro-industries, especially those of sugar and tea have been hard hit.

"The circumstances have impelled the party and government to declare the drought situation a national disaster in communal and resettlement areas in terms of the existing National Civil Protection Act."

Vice-President Simon Muzenda has been appointed to oversee the functions of the National Civil Protection Committee, which comprises at the highest level the senior minister of local government, rural and urban development and ministers heading relevant ministries.

Mr Mugabe said the eight ministers named on Friday had been appointed to ensure effective and constant supervision of the committee's programmes in the provinces.

"The minister will report, on a weekly basis, to the National Protection Committee, and through it, to the Cabinet," Mr Mugabe said.

The areas are: Matebeleland North, Matebeleland South, Masvingo, Manicaland, Midlands, Mashonaland Central, East and West.

Ghana**Opposition Calls PNDC Timetable 'Fraud'***AB2503214592 Paris AFP in English 1538 GMT
25 Mar 92*

[By Mawusi Afele]

[Text] Accra, March 25 (AFP)—Ghana's opposition is crying foul despite the government's timetable for returning the country to constitutional rule on January 7 next year, accusing it of stealing a head start.

"The (ruling) Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) assumes that it is entitled to the exclusion of all other groups to dictate the (political) agenda, without consultation with any groups other than its own supporters," said 27 prominent politicians in a statement released here Tuesday.

Ghana's head of State, Jerry Rawlings, announced on March 5 that there would be a referendum next month on the constitution and that a ban on party politics would be lifted in May. Presidential and parliamentary elections are to be held in November and December respectively.

Ghanaian students, lawyers, politicians and the umbrella opposition co-ordinating committee of democratic forces which brings together about a dozen groups have each issued statements dismissing the timetable. "The PNDC's timetable can only be seen as a fraud calculated to ensure that (it) hands over power either to itself or to its surrogate," said Kwesi Pratt, a bitter critic of the Rawlings' government who has been in and out of jail a number of times for his outspoken comments.

The groups are unanimous in their criticism of the government for the continued existence of certain "repressive laws" in the country. They refer specifically to the preventive custody law, the habeas corpus amendment law, the newspaper licensing law and sections of the public tribunals law dealing with executions for political offences, and the public order decree.

"The timetable has been announced when all the repressive laws are still in force," said Pratt, who added that other groups are not being allowed to organize. The police has repeatedly refused to allow the opposition to hold rallies in the country.

The opposition and many individuals have criticised the government decision to hold a referendum on the Constitution. "It is not only a duplication of efforts and funds but completely irrelevant," said the National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS). Opposition groups added that the Constitution is too complex a document to be subjected to a simple "yes" or "no" vote.

To ensure a peaceful transition to Constitutional rule, the students called on Rawlings to hand over to an interim government headed by the Chief Justice by the end of this month.

The co-ordinating committee of democratic forces, for its part, has called on the government to step down and for the establishment of a national transitional government.

The committee also called for the convening of a national conference to establish the transitional government and to agree on a final programme of transition.

All the groups have called for the repeal of repressive laws, the freeing of political prisoners and detainees, along with an unconditional amnesty.

Ivory Coast**Minister Denies French Takeover of Radio, TV***LD2603164492 Paris France-Inter Radio Network
in French 1500 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] The Ivorian minister of communications has denied that national radio and television has been taken over by the French group Bouygues as reported by an opposition newspaper. Communications Minister Auguste Miremont explained in a communique that the liberalization of the radio and television market—which was decided in December—can in no way serve as an opportunity for the Ivorian Government to get rid of something that is the highest symbol of national sovereignty. Bouygues, however, controls the Ivorian water and electricity sectors through one of its subsidiaries.

Opposition FPI Statement on State of Education*AB2603151092 Abidjan LA VOIE in French
23 Mar 92 No. 154 p 5*

[Statement by the Ivorian Popular Front on the education crisis issued in Abidjan on 23 March]

[Text] There have been repeated appeals, but the university is hopelessly empty. The resumption of classes is still not effective. Junior and senior high schools are no better off: They have been functioning intermittently because classes are constantly disrupted there.

Schools are closing down one after the other. The specter of an invalid academic year with disastrous economic, psychological, social, and human consequences looms over the near horizon as in the 1989-90 academic year.

Indeed, since that academic year was declared invalid by the government, schools were reopened and closed without prior consultation with the various partners of the Ivorian education service, not even teachers and researchers who have better knowledge of issues concerning education. The government did not take the pains to think about and identify the true causes of the impasse and those responsible for it. Nor were the main demands made by the students and teachers met. In these conditions, it is not surprising that the same problems have resurfaced with more acuteness this time.

In these conditions, it is not an exaggeration to say that the government which, has rejected consultations and fears a democratic debate on the basic problems of education, bears the entire responsibility alone for the current disastrous situation.

However, the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI] does not want to despair about a normal university year in our country. It pays tribute to the teachers and researchers who have stoically begun a new academic year since 6 January to ensure that the extra tuition organized at the expense of their holidays is not in vain. It commends their spirit of sacrifice, self-denial, and high sense of collective interest.

The FPI expresses its concern to see all schools reopen successfully in order to avoid an invalid year. It knows, however, that the need to maintain smooth education also renders the restoration of a healthier political, economic, and psychological climate indispensable.

The FPI also earnestly urges the government to make decisions concerning the appeasement of the people, democracy, and social progress; that is, it should examine the problems raised by the students seriously and unemotionally. The essential problems are:

- The punishing of the civilian and military authorities who were found responsible by the presidential national commission of inquiry for atrocities committed at Yopougon in the night of 17 May 1991.
- The release of Martial Joseph Ahipeaud and his comrades who were sentenced to three years in prison without the possibility of appeal.
- The reinstatement of the Federation of University and High School Students of Ivory Coast.
- An end to inhuman and degrading treatment, arrests and kidnappings, hostage-taking and imprisonments in order to ensure better intellectual development of the students.
- The unconditional withdrawal of law enforcement agents from the university campus and from all university residences, in strict accordance with academic freedom.
- The disbanding of all networks of thugs maintained by the political and university authorities.
- An end to trade union harassment.
- An end to the government's manipulation of the school system for mediocre political reasons.
- The establishment of a second university in order to put an end to congestion in amphitheaters and study halls.
- The payment of scholarship allowances and bursaries.
- The opening of university restaurants.
- The reduction and even the total cancellation of examination fees.

—Improvement in material and moral working condition.

Furthermore, even if, in spite of the difficult psychological and teaching conditions of work the teachers and researchers go about their every day work normally, one cannot, however, deny that the current arrests and abusive conviction of their colleagues can only help to further compromise the students' education.

In fact, apart from the problem of undelivered lectures, there are others caused by a reduction in the number of lecturers.

Also, as part of psychological measures toward appeasement, it is necessary to immediately release all researchers and lecturers, currently in prison.

We should no longer allow ourselves to be blinded by the obscure ulterior motives of politicians. We should no longer content ourselves with dualism: The division of the Ivorian society into those who are against education, and of course, the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast which, supposedly, supports education. We should no longer shy away from questioning whether the desired solutions of appeasement are prerequisites or not for the resumption of classes, or an ultimatum to the government.

The government needs to suppress its touchiness and bitterness, its egotism and selfishness. It needs to surpass itself and, just this once, even improve upon itself for the sake of an essential thing such as Ivorian education, the future of an Ivory Coast that is strongly involved in the comity of nations through the talents of its youth.

To proceed otherwise would strengthen the view that an invalid academic year is yet another perverse aspect of the Alassane Dramane Ouattara plan intended to reduce government's expenditure to the minimum in this sector considered to be a parasite on the state. This will mean the suspension of allocations to schools and the university; the suspension of supplies to boarding schools and the university; the suspension of student's scholarships and, possibly, teachers' and research workers' salaries; the suspension of subsidies to private schools which are springing up with the dangerous complicity of the very same authorities; and the suspension of student transportation fees, as well as saving the government from preoccupying itself with finding jobs for graduates.

Issued in Abidjan on 23 March 1992

[Signed] for the FPI by Aboudrahamane Sangare, national secretary in charge of external relations.

Liberia

President Sawyer Holds News Conference 26 Mar

Details Libyan Peace Cooperation

AB2703105492 *Monrovia Radio ELBC in English*
0900 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] The president of the Interim Government of National Unity, Dr. Amos Sawyer, says he has received personal assurances from the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi that the Libyan Government will fully cooperate (?toward) peace for Liberia within the framework of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan. According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, the Liberian leader said as a manifestation of these assurances, he was informed by the Libyan leader that his country has not supplied arms to the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] for the last six months.

President Sawyer, addressing a news conference yesterday at the Executive Mansion, also said the Libyan authorities informed him that they had refused to honor many requests made by the NPFL to them about two months ago. As a result of the strict [words indistinct], the Libyan Government has decided to send representatives to West Africa to meet with the ECOWAS mediation committee and governments (?to restore peace) to Liberia. He said [words indistinct] about Mr. Charles Taylor's (?situation) and said this issue was fully discussed and [words indistinct] had been provided for in all peace plans in the Liberian conflict by the West African peace monitoring group, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

Urges ULIMO To Stop Conflict

AB2703142592 *Monrovia Radio ELBC in English*
0900 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] The president of the Interim Government of National Unity, Dr. Amos Sawyer, has urged the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia, ULIMO, to halt its present hostilities against the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL]. He said ULIMO's armed conflict against the NPFL is a disruption in the current peace process. President Sawyer, addressing journalists yesterday at a news conference, said he is not in support of ULIMO's action. He made it clear that government is not in the business of supporting any group willing to resolve the Liberian crisis by the use of arms. The president urged ULIMO to bring its claim to the ballot box.

Dr. Sawyer also called on Liberians to pursue all peaceful avenues to put an end to the current national tragedy. Dr. Sawyer said he is always willing to talk to all Liberian groups, including the NPFL and ULIMO, but said this does not mean that government will condone violence by such people.

Dr. Sawyer dismissed allegations that the interim government is training people in Cuba and promised to weed out any official in the interim government who may be helping to train dissident groups abroad. President Sawyer, (?an official) of the Liberia People's Party, the LPP, also denied knowledge that the LPP is training dissidents in Cuba.

Mali

Central Prison Mutiny Results in 28 Deaths

AB2703091092 *Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French* 0700 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] The mutiny that took place at the Bamako central prison two days ago has led to 28 dead, some wounded, and several cases of intoxication. The mutiny followed demands for collective release on the occasion of the 26 March anniversary [marking the fall of President Moussa Traore's regime]. The prison buildings were ransacked and the mutineers took away consignments of drugs and rubbing alcohol from the infirmary and made use of narcotic drugs, according to the communique sent to us.

Under the influence of these drugs, the mutineers assaulted one another, thus leaving some people wounded. An investigation commission comprising officials from the Ministries of Justice, Defense, Health, Territorial Administration, and the office of the minister delegate in charge of internal security, the Malian Association for Human Rights, and the African League for Human Rights, has been set up to investigate the reasons for the mutiny and to determine the causes of the deaths.

Niger

Teachers End Strike, To Resume Work 30 Mar

AB2703140892 *Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French* 1200 GMT 27 Mar 92

[Text] The National Teachers Union of Niger [SNEN], has decided to call off the strike launched on 9 March following assurance from the prime minister that will be paid their February salaries as of 30 March. Yesterday, the teachers' union therefore called on all teachers to resume classes on 30 March. The decision was made after a SNEN meeting held from 23 to 26 March during which delegates thoroughly studied the risks and implications of the strike and the problems and perils faced by the transition organs.

Nigeria

President, French Emisary Discuss Liberia, Chad

AB2503182092 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English* 1500 GMT 25 Mar 92

[Text] France has pledged to work with Nigeria to ensure a quick return of peace to Liberia. The special adviser on

African affairs to French president, Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, made the pledge today in Abuja, when he paid a courtesy call on President Ibrahim Babangida. Mr. Mitterrand commended Nigeria's material and diplomatic efforts at resolving the Liberian crisis.

In his response, General Babangida reaffirmed Nigeria's commitment to the implementation of the fourth Yamoussoukro agreement on the settlement of the conflict. He remarked that the agreement was the surest way for peace in Liberia and stressed that ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] would continue with efforts at restoring normalcy in the war-ravaged country. Other issues discussed by Gen. Babangida and the French envoy included the situation in Chad as well as Nigeria-France joint commission.

Minister: 400,000 Nigerians Carry AIDS Virus

AB2503184492 Paris AFP in English 1809 GMT
24 Mar 92

[Text] Lagos, March 24 (AFP)—About 400,000 Nigerians are carriers of the deadly acquired immune deficiency syndrome virus, according to Minister of Health and Human Services Olikoye Ransome-Kuti.

Addressing an international workshop on control and prevention of HIV/AIDS infection in Jos, central Plateau, he said about 20 percent of prostitutes in Lagos, Nigeria's most populous city, and 18 percent in Enugu, capital of Enugu state, had been infected with the virus since 1986.

NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) also quoted him as saying that about 5 percent of pregnant women who attend ante-natal clinics in one of the states of the federation—which he did not name—were AIDS carriers.

Unless concerted efforts were made by all to curb the spread of the disease, about 80 percent of hospital beds in the country would be occupied by AIDS patients, Ransome-Kuti warned.

The workshop is jointly organised by the Global programme on AIDS and the WHO.

Court Upholds Jigawa State Governor's Election

AB2603064292 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 25 Mar 92

[Excerpts] The Federal Court of Appeal sitting in Kaduna has declared Governor Ali Saad Birnin Kudu of Jigawa State as properly elected. The court, presided over by its president, Mr. Justice Maaman Nasir, gave the ruling in the appeal filed by Governor Saad against the earlier nullification of the election by the tribunal. From Kaduna, Joe Anika reports:

[Begin Anika recording] Delivering judgment, the court upheld all the arguments raised by the appellant's counsel, Mr. Olajide Ayodele. It held that the tribunal

not only failed to take proper advantage of seeing and hearing the witnesses, it also drew wrong conclusions from the proved facts. The court also agreed with the submission of counsel for NEC [National Electoral Commission], Mrs. Abdulkader, that the first respondent, had by his conduct and actions, waived the right to complain about irregularities in the conduct of the election.

The court therefore affirmed the election of Alhaji Saad Birnin Kudu as governor of Jigawa State. It awarded 1,000 naira costs against the respondent, in favor of Governor Ali Saad and the National Electoral Commission, NEC. [passage omitted] It was jubilation galore as the air was rent with the shouts of Free Ali Saad! and (?Free) Birnin Kudu! [end recording]

Togo

'Last Bastions' of Striking Policemen Fall 26 Mar

AB2703120492 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 26 Mar 92

[Text] Calm has returned to Lome today, two days after the protest strike embarked upon by the policemen to press home salary claims. The last bastions of the striking policemen fell this afternoon, and this is more or less the last episode of a series acted out by policemen who had completely gone wild. This strike, which was characterized by violence, has greatly disrupted economic activities in Lome, and even caused motor accidents and injuries. Like this morning, traffic this afternoon was normal and heavy despite the presence of gendarmes at several sensitive spots in the capital. It should be recalled that it took the initiative of the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, and the minister of defense, Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, to put an end to the excesses of the striking policemen.

Students Meet President, Agree To Resume Classes

AB2703135192 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 26 Mar 92

[Joint communique issued in Lome on 26 March; recorded—read by unidentified student]

[Text] In line with efforts to find a suitable way to resume classes at the University of Benin in a peaceful atmosphere, at the second meeting between a student delegation from the University of Benin led by the chancellor of the university, Komlavi Sido, and including members of the High Coordination Council of Student Associations and Movements [HACAM], the Collective of Student Associations, other associations, student delegate members of the University Council, and

the president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the following points were agreed upon:

1. That all strike movements initiated on the campus since 18 February be called off.
2. That classes resume on Monday, 30 March.
3. That negotiations undertaken by the joint commission set up after the first meeting with the head of state be pursued.

Therefore, armed with the guarantees obtained from the head of state, we call on all comrade students to be ready to resume classes as soon as the government makes the decision to reopen the university.

Done in Lome, 26 March 1992

Signed: Yacubu Abashish for HACAM; Aboli Komlan for the Collective of Students Associations; Nkatovi Tchadre for the other associations; Nicolas Koudouvoh Koffi for the University Council delegates.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

30 MARCH 1992

